The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3492. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Late and Important Information from the Rebels.

Statements of a Texas Captain and a Clerk in the Rebel Quartermaster's Department.

The Rebel Army at Fredericksburgh from 75,000 to 100,000 Men.

LEE AND HIS COADJUTORS PUZZLED

Belief that the Attack on Richmond is to be Made in Some Other Direction.

The Main Rebel Army Again Falling Back for its Defence.

We have a special dispatch from Falmouth containing very late information from the rebel army, procured as follows:

On Friday night about 12 o'clock, while Capt. Byron McCutcheon, of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, was on duty with two hundred men on the Washington Farm (the old Homestead of the Washington family, about two miles east of Falmouth, where George cut the famous Cherry tree,) two rebel officers crossed the river in a skiff and delivered up themselves and arms, asking the protection of the Stars and Stripes. They were well dressed and intelligent gentlemen; one a captain in a Texan regiment and the other *a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department* in Richmond.

They left Richmond nearly three weeks ago and have since remained secreted by an Irishman in Fredricksburgh, only venturing about by night.

The information which those officers impart is valuable, and contains matter confirmatory of and additional to that contained in our yesterday's dispatch. They agree that the rebel *force* at Fredericksburgh numbers from 75,000 to 100,000 men, and certainly has not exceeded the latter figure, and that, though suffering for want of clothing and many kinds of supplies, they are still apparently hopeful of final success. For once, however, Gen. Lee and his associates are puzzled over the movements of our army, which they do not seem fully to comprehend, and have finally concluded the advance upon Fredericksburgh to be a feint, designed to amuse them, while the main attack upon Richmond is to come from another quarter. Upon this theory, they now believe our force in front of Fredericksburgh in reality to be small, and that immense hosts are being embarked at Belle Plaine, and conveyed in transports up James River. Acting upon this idea, *they have commenced erecting earthworks* for the protection of a garrison force, *while the main body of their army has again commenced moving toward Richmond.*

In addition to these facts of great present interest, the Quartermaster's Clerk states, from his own knowledge, that *the entire rebel army has never exceeded 175,000 men*, and this was the largest number for which clothing and rations were ever required.

These officers were in Fredericksburgh when the recent National cavalry dash was made, and state, that with a hundred more men we might have held the city until the arrival of more force. They mention the case of one of our men who fought with desperate valor, and contended single-handed with five rebels, and wounded them all before being killed. His dead body was instantly stripped of clothing and subjected to most barbarous indignities—the men kicking it in their rage, and the females—unworthy the name of women—spitting upon it as they passed by! Finally, one woman, less inhuman than the rest, came out of a house and covered it with a quilt. Even Indian savages respect courage in an enemy; but it has been reserved for Southern rebels to surpass in barbarism a race proverbial for cruelty in war.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, Monday, Dec. 1.

The cannonading mentioned in yesterday's dispatch was by one of the enemy's right wing batteries. Their object is unknown at headquarters.

The following general order in relation to passes was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Nov. 27.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 187.—*First.*—None but persons engaged in the public service will be passed over the railroads or bridges or by steamboats toward Fredericksburgh without special authority from these headquarters, or from the headquarters of commanders of grand divisions.

Second.—Persons connected with the railroad service will obtain their passes on application to the Superintendent of Railroads.

Third.—Persons connected with the military service on presenting to the Provost-Marshal General proper orders from these headquarters, or from the headquarters of Grand Divisions, will be passed to and from Aquia Creek, Alexandria or Washington.

Fourth.—The Provost-Marshals at Washington, Alexandria and Aquia Creek, will give passes on presentation of orders from the heads of Departments, from the Bureaus of the War Department, from the commanders of Grand Divisions and from the Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

Fifth.—The Commanders of Grand Divisions will grant permits to newsboys to sell papers to their commands, under such regulations as they may deem fit to enforce, and no other newsboys will be allowed within their lines, except by permission of the Provost-Marshal-General at these headquarters.

Sixth.—All packages marked with the names of officers and soldiers serving in the army will be received by the Provost-Marshal at the places of arrival and turned over to the Provost-Marshal of Grand Divisions, who will deliver them to the proper officers, by them signing declarations that the packages contain private property for their individual use. The Provost-Marshal of Grand Divisions will send daily to the dépôt for such articles for officers or soldiers belonging to their respective commands. All packages belonging to officers at these headquarters will be forwarded direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

Nothing has transpired to-day worth of note. Daily reconnoissances are kept up with spirit. The skies to-night promise a storm.

THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

The Recent Brilliant Operations of Gen. Stahl—Gen. Sigel's Report—Jackson at Newmarket on Wednesday last.

CHANTILLY, Va., Sunday, Nov. 30—7 P. M.

Brig.-Gen. STAHL has just returned. He attacked the enemy at Snicker's Ferry, and followed them with 300 cavalry into the camps on the other side of the river, and near Perryville. Our men charged splendidly whenever they met the enemy. WHITE's Cavalry was driven in all directions, nearly all their officers captured, and their colors taken. WHITE himself fled, and hid himself at a house in Perryville.

The Third, Seventh and Twelfth Virginia Cavalry were also attacked and routed. Forty of their men, with horses, were taken prisoners, fifty killed and wounded, and two colors taken.

One wagon-load of pistols and carbines was picked up on the road, thrown away by the flying enemy. Eighty cattle and eighty horses were also brought in. Our loss in killed and wounded was about fifteen.

Gen. STAHL reports that his officers and men behaved excellently, and used only their swords—no firearms. He also reports that there is a brigade, under Gen. JONES, at Winchester, but that JACKSON's main force was at Newmarket last Wednesday, as reported previously. Signed,

F. SIGEL, Major-Gen. Commanding.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO WARRENTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The following dispatch has just been received from your Special Correspondent, dated Fairfax Court House, Dec. 1:

A dispatch was received this evening from Capt. J. B. CONNER, at Centreville, stating that he had just returned from Warrenton, where he had been with a small force on a scout, and had driven out a few rebels, capturing a number of the Black Horse Cavalry, nine horses and a wagon. Also, an "intelligent contraband" from Gordonsville direct.

LETTER FROM FALMOUTH.

Foolish Rumors—The Disaster to Our Cavalry—New Earthworks Thrown Up by the Rebels—Our Forces Not Idle—Gen. Wilcox, &c.

FALMOUTH, VA., OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH,
Saturday Evening, Nov. 29, 1862.

The camp has been full of rumors to-day, to the effect that an armistice of thirty days was to take place; that Gen. LEE had accompanied Gen. BURNSIDE to Washington, who left for that city last evening, &c., &c. Of course there is no truth in these flying reports, though many of the soldiers fain would believe them.

The cavalry force captured by the enemy on Thursday evening in the vicinity of Heartwood Church, consisted of the first and third squadrons of the Third Pennsylvania, Companies C, G, F and M. Some twenty effected their escape.

There were five commissioned officers taken—Capts. JOHNSON and HESS, and Lieuts. WARREN, HEILL and ENGLEBERT. An investigation will probably be made into the affair.

It is rumored to-night that some three hundred infantry, belonging to the Twelfth and Seventeenth New-York Regiments, were also surprised and captured, last evening, a few miles above here, on the Rappahannock.

About dusk, this evening, the enemy commenced throwing up new earthworks to the left of Fredericksburgh. From five to eight hundred men could be distinctly seen from our signal station, busily employed upon them. To-morrow morning will reveal another line of formidable intrenchments.

During the past week their old line of works have apparently been abandoned for a new one about one thousand yards in the rear. They have now altogether about 25 redoubts, also works and rifle-pits commanding every road leading out of Fredericksburgh.

A new battery of four brass howitzers were planted last night at the right of the village. They have several 4½-inch guns, and some of still heavier calibre. It is the general impression that several siege guns have also been sent up on the railroad from Richmond.

Meantime our own forces are not entirely idle. Capt. BENJAMIN rode out this afternoon for the purpose of selecting a new position for his battery, and to-night Gens. WILCOX and COUCH have sent out two parties, consisting of about twelve or fifteen hundred men, to throw up some important works a short distance below here, on the left bank of the Rappahannock. As the men came forward with their implements, the General requested them "to work lively and briskly, and bear the toil as best they could, for it was necessary to have the works done to-night."

Inspired by a common patriotism and love for their General, they sprang eagerly forward, and are now hard at work. Few officers in the service have so thoroughly won the affection and confidence of their men as Gen. WILCOX. Indeed, no one knows the man but to love him. His headquarters have recently been removed from the Lacey House to a delightful grove about a mile in the rear of that mansion.

This afternoon, a locomotive came up to within a mile of Fredericksburgh, but immediately put back for fear of being shelled.

All statements to the effect that the enemy are abandoning their position on the opposite shore, are simply absurd. They are, on the contrary, harder at work than ever in fortifying and strengthening them. Gen. LEE, to my certain knowledge, is behind them. Gen. HILL also—whether A. P. or D. H. I cannot ascertain. The weather has been very fine to day. Gen. BURNSIDE is expected to return from Washington immediately. J.

LETTER FROM AQUIA CREEK.

A Deserter from the Virginia Cavalry—His Story—The Rebels Intend to Fight on the Rappahannock—Stragglers—The Railroad, &c.

AQUIA CREEK, Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

A deserter from the Virginia Cavalry has reached this place, having succeeded in avoiding the enemy's pickets and fording the Rappahannock River. He crossed the river in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh. A comrade accompanied him, but on reaching the middle of the stream his heart failed him and he turned back. The water grew deeper and deeper, until above his waist, but he kept on, "determined to reach our lines or die in the attempt." The eastern shore of the river was regained in safety, and for the first time in months he breathed free. A Unionist at heart, forced into the rebel service, half clothed, half fed, he certainly has just occasion to be thoroughly disgusted with everything pertaining to rebeldom. His statements concerning the enemy were made in a frank, simple manner, and are worthy of belief.

The rebel leaders, he represents, intend to fight us on the Rappahannock, disputing every inch of our advance to their capital. LEE and LONGSTREET are both in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh. JACKSON arrived at the commencement of the week, with his entire command, estimated at about forty thousand men. He belonged to Stonewall's corps of the army. Nearly all of the men are in as bad a condition as himself, light clad, poorly fed and sick of the war. It is his opinion that a large majority of the privates would vote for a cessation of hostilities were an opportunity afforded them to do so. When he was drafted, his father told him "never to shoot a Union soldier, but always aim clean of them." He has always lived up to the injunction. A pass to the North has been furnished him, where he goes to seek employment.

Numbers of stragglers scattered through the woods are committing all manner of depredations in this vicinity. They make no distinction between Union and Rebel sympathizers, but rob and plunder indiscriminately. Some most stringent measure should be adopted for putting an end to this alarming evil of "straggling." Perhaps no more feasible plan could be pursued than that followed by Gen. ROSECRANS, viz: furnishing the offenders when taken with night caps and parading them up and down in front of their comrades. Where a few of the culprits to be shot the effect would doubtless be most wholesome on their straggling proclivities.

Trains are now running regularly from this point to Falmouth, conveying an immense quantity of supplies. Preparations are being made for constructing several hospitals in this vicinity, and yesterday a large number of stretchers arrived from Washington, all of which looks like work. If a battle does occur near Fredericksburgh, the wounded will most of them be cared for in the large roomy mansions, of which there are so many in that city. In case of a reverse, they could easily be conveyed to this point by rail, and thence by steamer to the large and commodious hospitals at Washington.

There are a large number of sailing craft moored at the wharf, or at anchor in the stream, which ply back and forth to Washington and other points.

The country for miles around here presents a scene of utter desolation. In former years it was a tobacco-raising section, but the soil becoming exhausted, was abandoned, and stunted pines and underbrush of every kind has sprung up. J.

AQUIA CREEK, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862,

All is bustle and activity here. The *Nelly Baker* makes her trips regularly, bringing a large number of officers returning to their commands, and large amounts of supplies.

Yesterday the bridge over the Potomac Creek was completed, and a train passed through for the first time to Falmouth.

A member of Col. MCLEOD MURPHY's Engineer Corps, who came in on the boat yesterday, accidently discovered on the floor of the cabin an envelope directed to him from a friend across the water. Where had it come from? Who had robbed the mail? A simple circumstance in itself, but the clue to some bold robbery of our mails. How many letters are thus daily abstracted from the mails?

Some twenty privates, belonging to a New-York regiment, are confined in the guard-house here for breaking into the house of a railroad man last night whom they mistook for a rebel. Not content with sacking the house once, they returned again this morning, and were bearing off their booty, when the owner overtook them and found some article of his clothing apparel on every one of the scoundrels. Some rigorous measures should be adopted to put an end to the wholesale robbery which is carried on by stragglers.

The batch of prisoners who were taken in this vicinity day before yesterday and confined here have been forwarded to more safe quarters.

The weather is very pleasant to-day, and the roads are drying up rapidly. Accounts from the front represent everything as quiet. J.

LETTER FROM BURK'S STATION.

BURK'S STATION, FIVE MILES FROM THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

As yet there is no movement from this point. Last night a heavy train of supplies arrived from Aquia Creek. The sight of the train caused a shout among the boys, who think at least they have been rather short of rations during the last few days. A train passed here for the first time, to-day, for Falmouth. Now that supplies can be obtained with ease further to the front, our forces here will doubtless move forward.

Yesterday I witnessed the most affecting funeral exercises I have yet seen in the army. The long procession of mourners and solemnity of the exercises contrasted strongly with the hurry and business like style with which the poor soldiers are carried to their long home. The coffin contained the remains of JOHN HARRIS COTT, Twenty-fourth Michigan.

The telegraph wires which were cut in several places day before yesterday, have been repaired.

J.

Personal.

—We understand that a paragraph in the TIMES of Friday, stating that Rev. Mr. WELLS, of Louisville, Ky., is lecturing at Toronto for the benefit of the families of Confederate soldiers killed in battle, does great injustice to that gentleman. Residing at Toronto, he is delivering a series of discourses, purely religious in their character, on Sunday evenings, and without remuneration of any kind or in any form whatever.

SALE OF STATUARY.—Our advertising columns contain a notice of a sale of Italian marble statuary to be made at auction on Wednesday, by HENRY WOOD & Co., at their salesroom No. 450 Broadway. The collection was imported by Messrs. VITI BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, and embraces twenty works, nearly every one of which is of more than ordinary merit. We commend the notice to connoisseurs. The opportunity of making desirable purchases is such a one as rarely occurs.

Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & Co. have now in their gallery on exhibition, and for sale on Thursday next, the second portion of Mr. J. P. BEAUMONT's collection of pictures, containing interesting specimens by Louis Meyer, Tesson, Fauvelet, Verboeckhoven, Theodore Frere, Henriette Ronner, and other European celebrities; also, by Church, Cropsey and Rothermel, of the American school.

PICTURE SALE.—At SNEDICOR's, No. 768 Broadway, Mr. RICHARD M. STAIGG, one of our best known and most worthy artists, offers at auction a collection of choice sketches, studies and pictures. The sale opens to-morrow night at 7½ o'clock.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Reception and Reading of the President's Message.

Resolutions of Inquiry Regarding Arbitrary Arrests.

The Responsibility for the Delay in the Movements of the Army.

RUMORS OF THE DISMISSAL OF GEN. MEIGS

The Court-Martial in the Case of Gen. Porter.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1.

THE FAILURE AT FALMOUTH.

It is no longer a question that the Army of the Potomac owes its failure to cross the Rappahannock promptly, on its arrival, to inexcusable delay in the furnishing of pontoon bridges and means of transportation. From this cause, the most magnificent military movement of the war, and one which, if promptly executed, could scarcely fail of success, has been ruined in its first step; and the army on which, more than any other, depends the hope of the nation, again placed in a critical position, necessitating an entire change in the programme for its operations. Once in possession of Fredericksburgh, and beyond the river, the army would have found a sandy country whose roads are rather improved than injured by the rain; and no one doubts that a continuation of their first rapidity of movement would have practically taken the enemy by surprise, and enabled them to enter Richmond beyond the power of the rebels to prevent.

RUMORED REMOVAL OF GEN. MEIGS.

The rumors in regard to Gen. MEIGS' removal are numerous and positive on both sides; his opponents affirming the certainty of his displacement, and he scouting the idea with characteristic positiveness. It is probably untrue that Gen. BURNSIDE demanded the removal of Gen. MEIGS, though known to be greatly incensed at the delinquencies in his Department, and laying the fault directly at his door.

RUMORED ARREST.

Gen. WOODBURY is said to have been placed under arrest by order of the Secretary of War, on account of negligence in forwarding the pontoon bridges for the use of the Army of the Potomac in the late movement.

ABSENTEES FROM THE ARMY.

It is stated on good authority that no less than *one hundred and eighty thousand* of the soldiers whose names now fill the muster-rolls are absent, with or without leave! To talk about discipline and organization in the face of facts like this is nonsense sublimated to the utmost attainable limit.

The President, too, is reported as having lately made the remark that the army is less in numbers to-day than when the last levy was made for three hundred thousand men!

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Court-martial to try Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER met this morning, when charges and specifications were formally presented. They will probably be read in open Court to-morrow. These charges relate entirely to operations connected with the last battle of Bull Run. The defence asked until Thursday to consider them, but the request will probably not be granted. General KING not having yet arrived, the Court has asked leave to proceed without him. It is understood that the investigation will be open to the public. Gen. HUNTER has asked to be relieved from duty on the Court, and to be permitted to proceed to his Department. His request will probably be granted.

Gen. POPE arrived this morning, to testify in the case of FITZ JOHN PORTER. There is comment on the circumstance that both Generals sat opposite at breakfast, each totally unconscious of the other's presence.

COL. COLBURN.

Col. COLBURN, to-day, received orders to report to Gen. CURTIS as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Missouri.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH will return on Thursday, and is expected to be assigned to duty in the field, in accordance with his known wishes.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

Hon. ELI THAYER is expected to-morrow to receive his appointment as Military Governor of Florida and will probably be directed immediately to commence operations in the colonization plan for repeopling that State with loyal white inhabitants.

MAJ. M'NEIL'S BODY.

The corpse of Maj. MCNEIL, of MEAGHER's Brigade, who died on Saturday at Georgetown, was escorted to the cars to-day, on the way to Boston.

GEN. HARTRUFF.

Gen. HARTRUFF is here, but still suffering severely from his wounds.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. Vice-President HAMLIN was absent. The Senate was called to order by the President *pro tem.*, Senator FOOT. All the Senators were present except the following: Messrs. Bayard, Doolittle, Hale, Kennedy, Pearce, Wilmot and Wilson.

The Senate opened with prayer, by Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND.

"Almighty and Everlasting God, who art in Heaven while we, Thy creatures, are upon earth, we come to Thee in our prayers to be directed aright, this day, before Thee. We thank Thee that Thy servants are met again in the Capitol undisturbed. We thank Thee that Thou hast graciously preserved them during the period of their separation, and hast brought them together in the high conclave of the Nation to deliberate upon the affairs of a people greatly afflicted, but as yet not wholly destroyed; and while we remember with the deepest reverence and humiliation that it has not pleased Thee to fully answer all our former supplications from this place, we yet implore thy blessing upon the Congress now convened together in their coming councils and labors. May they stand in more than Jewish reverence, and in more than Roman virtue before the people. Remove far away from the body and members of the American Senate all levity of mind and of manners; all Profanity and volubility of speech, and all unworthy motives, and desires to give to them influence with the people in their high avocation as Conscript Fathers and Elders of the Republic. We rejoice that the machination of foreign intervention have been thus far postponed and defeated. We rejoice in that proclamation which, as we hope, has begun to inspire some salutary fear in the rebels of the South, as well as also to outreach the false and lying prophets of the North. We rejoice in that terrible fiery furnace through which we are passing to test the true spirit of the people, and the real sentiments of those who have so long and so loudly cried out for the extinction of human bondage. We pray that Thou wilt continue to uncover on the one hand the cruelties of mankind's oppressors and on the other the insincerity of their philanthropy, and when our wounds and our wretchedness shall have been fully probed, we pray, gracious God, for Thy cleansing, and healing, and sanctifying power; through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of RICHARD S. FIELDS, United States Senator from New-Jersey, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of JOHN S. THOMPSON.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of BENJAMIN F. HARDING, elected United States Senator from the State of Oregon.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of SAMUEL GREEN ARNOLD, appointed Senator from Rhode Island in place of JAS. F. SIMMONS, resigned.

The above Senators appeared and took the usual oath.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) a Committee of three was appointed to confer with the House and inform the President that Congress was ready to receive any communication.

Messrs. COLLAMER, GRIMES and SAULSBURY were appointed on the Committee.

On motion of Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) it was ordered that the hour of daily meeting be 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the Senate took a recess until 1 o'clock.

After recess, Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said the Committee had waited on the President, and the Message would be immediately communicated.

The Message of the President was received and read by the Secretary.

After the reading of the Message, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1.

The proceedings of the House opened with a prayer from Chaplain STOCKTON, during which he returned thanks for the brightening prospects of the liberty of the slave—for our emancipation from a system which he said had involved us in so much sin, sorrow and shame, and for renewed union, and greater power, and greater love, and greater joy forever.

At the conclusion of the prayer the roll of members was called by States.

A quorum answered to their names.

A message was received from the Senate that a quorum of that body had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Rep.,) a similar message was sent to the Senate, and, at his (WASHBURNE's) instance, a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a similar one of the Senate to wait upon the President, and inform him both Houses were ready to receive any communication he (President LINCOLN) might have to make.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire and report the cheapest, most expeditious, and reliable mode of placing vessels of war on Lake Ontario, when the exigency may arise of establishing water communication from other waters to the Lakes, and that the Committee report which of the various plans suggested may be most reliable, together with the time and cost of the work.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire, and report to the House of Representatives at an early day, by what authority of the Constitution or the laws, if any, the Postmaster-General undertakes to decide what newspapers may, and what newspapers shall not, be transmitted through the mails of the United States.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Whereas, Many citizens of the United States have been seized by persons acting or pretending to be acting under the authority of the United States, and have been carried out of the jurisdiction of the States of their residence and imprisoned in the military prisons and camps of the U. S., without any public charge being preferred against them and without any opportunity being allowed them to learn or disprove the charges made or alleged to be made against them, and

Whereas, Such arrests have been made in the States where there was no insurrection or rebellion, or pretense thereof, or any other obstruction to the authority of the Government, and

Whereas, It is the sacred right of every citizen of the United States that he shall not be deprived of his liberty without "due process of law," and, when arrested, shall have a "speedy and public trial by an impartial jury;" therefore,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives do hereby condemn all such arrests and practices as unwarranted by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, as a usurpation of power, never given up by the people to their rulers, and do hereby demand that all such arrests shall hereafter cease, and that all persons so arrested, and yet held, shall have a prompt and public trial, according to the provisions of the Constitution and the Laws of the United States.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the preamble and resolution were laid on the table by a vote of eighty against forty.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the House of Representatives what citizens of Illinois are now confined in Fort Warren, in Fort Lafayette, in the Forts of Delaware, in the Old Capitol Prison, and in any forts or places of confinement; upon what charges such citizens were arrested, and that the President also inform the House of Representatives the names of the persons arrested in the State of Illinois and confined in prisons outside of the limits of said State, what the charges are against them, by whom the charges are made, and by whose order all such arrests were made.

Mr. OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was adopted, by yeas, 74; nays, 40.

After some comparatively unimportant business was then transacted, the House took a recess for fifteen minutes, to await the message of President LINCOLN.

When the House reassembled, the Message of the President was submitted.

[The Message will be found in full elsewhere.]

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and the President would forthwith communicate in writing.

Private Secretary NICHOLAY then appeared and delivered the Message, which having been read,

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved that it, together with the accompanying documents, be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and printed.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM desired to say a few words, but was prevented by the prevalence of the previous question, under the operation of which the motion was agreed to. Adjourned.

The following new members took their seats in the House to-day: GEO. F. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, in place of JACKSON, deceased; THOS. A. D. FESSENDEN, of Maine, *vice* WALTON, resigned; AMASA WALKER, of Massachusetts, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. BAILEY.

Among the notices of bills was one by Mr. COX, to amend the act of July last so as to increase the revenue by the reduction of the tax on whisky to five cents per gallon.

The galleries of both houses were crowded to-day on the opening of the session.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Since your last annual assembling, another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed; and while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that, in His own good time and wise way, all will be well.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect made by the House of Representatives near the close of the last session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are might reasonably have apprehended. In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime Powers, which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country. But the temporary reverses which afterward befel the National arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

The civil war which has so radically changed for the moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social conditions and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has at the same time excited political ambitions and apprehensions, which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have foreborne taking part in any controversy between foreign States, and between parties or factions in such States. We have attempted no propagandism, and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations, with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects, and the consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this Government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave-trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of Her Majesty's Government has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the United States and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.

The Convention with Hanover for the abolition of the Stadt dues has been carried into full effect under the act of Congress for that purpose. A blockade of 3,000 miles of sea coast could not be established and vigorously enforced, in a season of great commercial activity like the present, without committing occasional mistakes, and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly Powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the Government is unable to agree with the Governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the Governments of those States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States thus interested, mutual Conventions, to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain, and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted. I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tordenskiola*, which vessel was, in May, 1861, prevented by the Commander of the blockading force off Charleston from leaving that port with cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committees. Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent, to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others, influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures; while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any such colony to any State, without first obtaining the consent of its Government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights of freemen, and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF SECRETARY WELLES.

Navy Department, Dec. 1, 1862.

Sir: It is due to the naval service that in this report I should, first of all, recount to you, and through you to Congress and the country, the operations and achievements of our naval forces during the eventful year which has elapsed since my last annual communication. Since the commencement of our National difficulties, four powerful squadrons have been collected, organized, and stationed for duty on our maritime frontier, with a rapidity and suddenness which finds no approach to a parallel in previous naval history, and which it is believed no other country but our own could have achieved. These squadrons have been incessantly maintaining a strict blockade of such gigantic proportions that eminent foreign statesmen in the highest scenes of legislation did not hesitate, at its commencement, publicly to denounce it as a "material impossibility."

After a flattering testimonial to the officers of the blockade, the Secretary proceeds to give the

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

Some changes in the command of the squadrons and flotillas have taken place, and new organizations have been made during the year.

The North Atlantic squadron, guarding the Virginia and North Carolina coasts, continued in charge of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough until the 4th of September, when he was relieved on his own request by Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, who has since had that command.

In the South Atlantic squadron, which blockades the harbors and coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and the eastern portion of the Florida peninsula, no change has taken place. Rear-Admiral Dupont, assigned to that squadron when it was first made a distinct organization, still remains in active and useful service on that highly-interesting station.

The necessity of a division of the Gulf squadron having been stated to be necessary in my last annual report, was consummated on the 21st of February. Flag-Officer McKean retaining command of the eastern Gulf squadron, the limits of which comprised the southern and western portions of the Florida peninsula, commencing at Cape Canaveral, on the eastern coast, and extending to Pensacola. On the 4th of June he was, on his own application, in consequence of impaired health, relieved by Acting Rear-Admiral Lardner. This officer's health also giving way, he was compelled to ask to be relieved, and Commodore Theodorus Bailey has been appointed his successor.

The Western Gulf squadron guarded a coast, which, commencing at and including Pensacola, extended westward to the Rio Grande, and was, from a variety of causes, one of the most important and responsible commands ever intrusted to a naval officer. From the harbors and rivers subject to that blockade there are exported in peaceful times vast amounts of cotton, sugar and other products. Within those limits are the ocean outlets of the great central valley of the Union; and in selecting the officer who should be put in command of the squadron, regard was had to an expedition for which the Department had made extensive preparation, and in which the whole Government had participated, for the capture of New-Orleans and reopening the navigation of the Mississippi. After scrutiny and deliberate consideration this responsible position was intrusted to Capt. D. G. Farragut, in the confident belief that his courage and energy were equal to the exigency.

Besides these large squadrons on our maritime frontier, it became a necessity at an early period of the insurrection to have an organized naval force on the Mississippi and its tributaries. On the 16th of May, 1861, Commander John Rodgers was directed to report to the War Department, which in the preliminary stages assumed the chief expense, for the purpose of initiating an armed flotilla on the Western waters, and immediately entered upon his duties. Proceeding to the West, he purchased steamers, which, under his supervision, were fitted, armed, and armored as gunboats, and thus was commenced the organization of the Mississippi flotilla, which a few months later made itself felt in a succession of achievements that electrified the country. But before Commander Rodgers had an opportunity of completing his arrangements and taking his vessels into action, Capt. A. H. Foote was appointed to the command of the flotilla. The labors commenced by Commander Rodgers swelled into gigantic proportions under Flag-Officer Foote, whose energies and talents were exerted in creating and preparing that navy on the Western waters, which he soon made so serviceable to the country. Painfully wounded at Fort Donelson, he was relieved on the 9th of May by Capt. Charles H. Davis, who was soon after appointed chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and in October relinquished the command. By order of Congress, the gunboat fleet was transferred to the navy, and now constitutes an important squadron, under the command of Acting Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, who entered upon his duties on the 15th of October.

The active operations of the Potomac flotilla ceased, in a great measure, after the erection of the extensive rebel batteries on the Virginia shore in the Autumn of 1861. For several months the commerce on this important avenue to the national capital was almost entirely suspended, though at no time was the passage of our armed naval vessels prevented. In March the batteries were abandoned by the insurgents, and the troops which garrisoned them were withdrawn. The advance of our army toward Richmond made the duty on the Potomac comparatively light during the Spring and Summer. At present the flotilla is under the command of Commodore Harwood, and is rendering good service by checking illicit traffic, and capturing many prisoners and no small amount of property.

The transfer of the army to the York Peninsula, and its detention before Richmond, compelled the Navy Department to divert some of its gunboats and vessels destined for other service to the waters of James and York Rivers. After the battle of Malvern Hill and the concentration of the army on James River, such was the condition of affairs that it became necessary to organize the vessels which had been retained to coöperate with and protect the army into a distinct organization. Capt. Charles Wilkes was detailed for that duty on the 6th of July, and entered upon the work with energy; but the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula in August released the vessels which had been diverted from their original destination, and rendered it unnecessary to continue an independent organization in James River. The flotilla was therefore disbanded on the 31st of August.

The persistent and systematic attempts to violate our blockade, and furnish assistance to the insurgents in defiance of our laws, made it necessary that specific and effective measures should be adopted to prevent those lawless proceedings. This purpose had been interrupted, and the proceedings to effect it delayed, in consequence of the detention of the army before Richmond during the Spring and Summer, our vessels being indispensable auxiliaries while the army lingered on the upper waters of James River. Immediately on being liberated, a flying squadron was organized with a view of sweeping from our coast and the neighboring waters the lawless contrabandists who made it a business to violate our blockade and promote the efforts of those who are engaged in schemes to break up our Union and subvert the Government. The command of this flying squadron has been given to Acting Rear Admiral Wilkes, who sailed from Hampton Roads in the *Wachusett* on the 24th of September.

NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

The Mississippi, the main artery of the great central valley of the Union, with its principal tributaries embracing many thousand miles of inland navigation which had been interrupted, is under our control, except at Vicksburgh, where the rebels still retain possession, but from which, with a coöperating military force, they can at any time be expelled. Each one of our blockading squadrons has secure and holds a considerable portion of the coast within their respective limits, and in each there is a commodious and open port for rendezvous, refitment and supply, where imports and exports may be made under the authority of a collector duly appointed by the National Government. Nearly the entire seaboard of the insurgent region, in its main points of commercial or strategic importance—from Norfolk and the outlet of the Chesapeake through Roanoke, Newbern and Beaufort, N. C.; Port Royal, Tybee, Fernandina, Key West, Pensacola to New-Orleans and Galveston—is practically in our hands, held fast and irrecoverably under the guns of our navy, or else garrisoned and governed by our military force. But a short time can elapse before the few remaining ports which are still in the possession of the insurgents will be reduced to our naval or military occupation and authority. When the insurrection is thus excluded from the coast, there may be presented for decision—and its near approximation makes allusion to it justifiable—the grave and important question whether, in so far as relates to all such ports and places on the insurgent sea-coast thus actually held and controlled by the National Government in time of war for war purposes, and by the power of war, it be not our right and duty to dismiss the costly apparatus and embarrassing formalities and rules of an international blockade, and to substitute in place of it, within all the ports and places held and occupied by our forces, our own domestic authority to control all trade therein, as we control everything else there, and thus to subject at such points all commerce, coastwise and foreign, of export or import, to such conditions and restrictions and regulations, either of admission or exclusion, as a wise war policy may prescribe, and a present war power, afloat in the harbor or on shore in a military Custom-house, may enforce. Such has been the practice of nations in times of rebellion. Such was our practice in the Mexican ports which we held during the war with that country. Should such a policy be adopted, among other important advantages resulting from it would be the release of our fleets from much of their present harassing and exhausting blockade duty, and the immediate concentration of their activity in the protection of our commerce on the high seas by the pursuit in augmented force, and probably the speedy capture and punishment, of the marauders who now avail themselves of the incessant occupation of the mass of our naval force in other scenes of action for the temporary prosecution of their piratical designs.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON—ROANOKE ISLAND.

At the commencement of the blockade constant annoyance was experienced from various sources by means of vessels of light draught, which made ingress or egress through the sounds and inner waters on the coast of North Carolina. To gain possession of the important points within the sounds was therefore necessary.

Early in January, a joint expedition of the navy and army for operations in the waters of North Carolina, moved from Hampton Roads, under the command of Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough and Brig.-Gen. A. E. Burnside, respectively.

Mr. Welles here entered into a detailed description of the naval operations at Roanoke Island; the destruction of the rebel flotilla in that vicinity; the capture of Edenton; obstruction of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal; the capture of Newbern and Washington, North Carolina; Fort Macon; the operations of the gunboats in the Pamunkey River in May last; the engagement between the iron clads and the rebel batteries on James River; the various expeditions from Port Royal - the capture of Fort Pulaski; the reoccupation of various portions of Florida. the attack on Charleston; the expedition against Cedar Keys; the capture of New Orleans by operations of Rear-Admiral Farragut on the Mississippi; the bombardment of Vicksburgh; the capture of Galveston and other points in Texas; capture of Forts Henry and Donelson; the capture of Island No. 10, and other operations of the Northern Mississippi Flotilla; capture of Forts Pillow and Memphis, and operations on the Yazoo River. The readers of the Times have long since become familiar with all the facts connected with these memorable events. Though valuable as a matter of history, we cannot find room this morning for these portions of the Secretary's report.

PRIVATEERS.

The rebel armed steamer *Sumter*, which, after committing depredations, was, at the date of my last report, fleeing to escape our cruisers, crossed the Atlantic. She was tracked to Gibraltar, where she has since remained, one of our cruisers vigilantly guarding her from Algeciras. With this exception, no other armed vessel has plundered our commerce or inflicted injury on our countrymen until within a recent period, when a steamer known as 290, or *Alabama*, built and fitted out in England—a vessel that had not been in any port or visited any waters but those of Great Britain—went forth from the shores of that country ravaging, sinking, burning and destroying the property of our merchants, who, knowing our peaceful relations with England, and uninformed that such a cruiser had been permitted to leave Great Britain, were unprepared for such assault and devastation.

How far and to what results this abuse may be carried with impunity to the Government which tolerates it is matter of grave consideration. The piratical privateer 290, or *Alabama*, has no register nor record, no regular ship's papers nor evidence of transfer, and no vessel captured by her has ever been sent into any port for adjudication and condemnation. All forms of law which civilization has introduced to protect and guard private rights, and all those regulations of public justice which distinguish and discriminate the legalized naval vessel from the pirate, are disregarded and violated by this lawless rover which though built in and sailing from England, has no acknowledged flag or recognized nationality, nor any accessible port to which to send any ship she may seize, nor any legal tribunal to adjudge her captures. Under the English flag, in which they confided, and by the torch of the incendiary, appealing to their humanity, our merchantmen have been lured to destruction.

She was built and fitted out in British ports in flagrant violation of British law and of the royal proclamation of neutrality, and I have reason to believe that her crew is composed almost exclusively of British subjects, or persons who, pursuing a lawful voyage, would be entitled to ship and receive protection as British seamen.

Before this piratical cruiser left Great Britain the authorities of that country were informed by the recognized official agents of this Government of her character and purposes. The British Government, thus invoked, came too late to prevent her sailing. To what extent, under these circumstances, the Government of Great Britain is bound in honor and justice to make indemnification for the destruction of private property which this lawless vessel may perpetrate, is a question that may present itself for disposal. It is alluded to now and here, not only from a sense of duty toward our commercial interests and rights, but also by reason of the fact that recent intelligence indicates that still other vessels of a similar character are being fitted out in British ports to depredate upon our commerce.

Our own cruisers not being permitted to remain in British ports to guard against these outrages, nor to coal while cruising, nor to repair damages in their harbors when injuries are sustained, the arrest of them is difficult, and attended with great uncertainty. This Department has dispatched vessels to effect the capture of the *Alabama*, and there is now quite a fleet on the ocean engaged in pursuing her.

After commenting upon the limited naval force at command at the beginning of the rebellion, and the necessity of its increase, the Secretary gives the following statistics:

THE NAVAL FORCES

When I entered upon the discharge of my public duties as the head of this Department, in March, 1861, there were but 42 vessels then in commission, and, as stated in my last annual report, but 76 vessels then attached to the navy have been made available. Most of those in commission were abroad, and of the 7,600 seamen in the pay of the Government, there were, on the 10th of March, 1861, but 207 men in all the ports and receiving ships on the Atlantic coast to man our ships and protect the Navy-yards and dépôts, or to aid in suppressing the rising insurrection.

We have at this time afloat, or progressing to rapid completion, a naval force consisting of 427 vessels, there having been added to those of the old navy enumerated in my report of July, 1861, exclusive of those that were lost, 353 vessels, armed in the aggregate with 1,577 guns, and of the capacity of 240,028 tons.

AVNAL FORCE AT DATE OF THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Old navy	76	1,783	105,271
Purchased vessels	136	518	71,297
New vessels, completed and under construction	52	256	41,448
Total	264	2,557	218,016

PRESENT NAVAL FORCE.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Old navy	74	1,691	100,008
Purchased vessels	180	688	86,910
Transferred from War and Treasury Departments	50	230	32,828
New vessels, completed and under construction	123	659	120,290
Total	427	3,268	340,036
Increase since last reported	163	711	122,020

LOSSES BY SHIPWRECK AND IN BATTLE.

Name.	Class.	Guns.	Tons.	Remarks.
R. B. Forbes	Steamer	3	329	Wreck'd February, 1862, coast of N. Carolina.
Congress	Frigate	50	1,867	In action with Merrimac, M'ch 8, 1862.
Cumberland	Sloop	24	1,726	In action with Merrimac, M'ch 8, 1862.
Whitehall	Steamer	4	323	At Old Point, March 9, 1862, by fire.
M. J. Carlton	Mortar schr.	3	178	Attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 19, 1862.
Varuna	Steamer	9	1,300	In action with rebel gunboats below New-Orleans, April 24, 1862.
Sidney C. Jones	Mortar schr.	3	245	Ground'd below Vicksburgh and burnt to prev'nt falling into the hands of enemy.
Island Belle	Steamer	2	123	Ground'd in Appomattox River, June, 1862, and burned to prevent falling into the hands of the enemy.
Adirondack	Screw sloop.	9	1,240	Wrecked near Abaco, Aug. 23, 1862.
Henry Andrew.	Steamer	3	177	Wrecked in a gale near Cape Henry, Aug. 24, 1862.
Sumter	Steam Ram.	2	400	Grounded in Mississippi River and abandoned.
Total		112	7,908	

ADDED SINCE 4TH OF MARCH, 1861.

(*Exclusive of those lost.*)

	No. of Ves'ls.	Guns.	Tons.
By purchase	180	688	86,910
By transfer	50	230	32,828
By construction	123	659	120,290
Total	353	1,577	240,028

ADDED BY CONSTRUCTION.

Description.	No. of Ves'ls.	Guns.	Tons.
Second-class screw sloops-of-war	13	116	16,396
Screw gunboats	27	108	14,033
Side-wheel gunboats	39	296	36,377
Armored wooden vessels	12	65	20,893
Armored iron vessels	32	74	32,631
Total	123	659	120,290

IRON-CLAD NAVY.

Description.	No. of Ves'ls.	Guns.	Tons.
Seaboard.			
Armored wooden vessels	8	56	19,005
Armored iron vessels	20	42	22,611
Western Rivers.			
Armored wooden vessels	4	9	1,888
Armored wooden ves'ls, (transferred from War Depart'nt.)	10	122	6,284
Armored iron vessels	12	32	10,020
Total	54	261	59,808

NAVY ON WESTERN WATERS.

Description.	No. of Ves'ls.	Guns.	Tons.
Armored vessels	26	261	59,808
Wooden gunboats	18	79	6,380
Transports & ordnance steamers	10	2	9,000
Rams	5	24	11,200
Armed tugs	13	13	650
Total	72	379	87,038

When the vessels now under construction are completed, the navy will consist of—

SAILING VESSELS.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Ships-of-the-line	6	504	16,094
Frigates	6	300	10,237
Sloops-of-war	16	289	14,305
Brigs	4	20	999
Ships, including store and receiving vessels	23	139	18,087
Schooners	29	69	5,821
Barks	18	92	8,432
Yachts	2	2	200
Total	104	1,415	74,175

STEAM VESSELS.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Screw frigates	5	228	18,272
Screw sloops, 1st class	6	133	11,955
Screw sloops, 2d class	21	167	23,992
Screw gunboats, (new)	27	108	14,033
Iron-clad vessels	54	261	59,808
Side-wheel frigates	4	49	8,003
Side-wheel gunboats, (new)	39	296	36,367
Side-wheel gunboats, (old nv'y)	5	11	2,190
Screw steamers, (purchased)	53	215	23,490
Side-wheel steamers, (pur'sed)	63	250	38,617
Screw steamers, (old navy)	6	27	2,590
Gunboats, transports, &c., transferred from other departments	40	108	26,544
Total	323	1,853	265,861

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	104	1,415	74,175
Steam vessels	323	1,853	265,861
Total	427	3,268	340,036

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

The attention of this Department was turned to the subject of iron-clad vessels immediately after the commencement of hostilities and the adoption of measures for the enlargement of the navy. It was a subject full of difficulty and doubt. Experiments upon a large scale of expense, both in England and France, if not resulting in absolute failure, had achieved but a limited and questionable success. Yet it was evident that a new and material element in maritime warfare was developing itself, and demanded immediate attention. In this view I recommended to Congress, at its extra session on the 4th of July, 1861, the whole subject, and asked authority to organize a Commission for investigation. Thirty days after this action on my part, Congress conferred the authority requested, and appropriated $1,500,000 for the construction of one or more iron-clad vessels upon such models as should receive the approval of the Department. On the day after the law had been approved, the Commission was constituted, and the Department advertised for proposals. Of the various plans and propositions submitted, three vessels of different models were recommended by the Board, which received the approval of the Department. Contracts were forthwith made for constructing the *Monitor*, the *Galena* and the *Ironsides*. All of these vessels are now in the service. It was the intention and constant effort of the Department and the contractors that the *Monitor* should be completed in the month of January, but there was delay in consequence of the difficulties incident to an undertaking of such novelty and magnitude, and there were also some slight defects which were, however, promptly remedied, and she left New-York early in March, reaching Hampton Roads on the night of the 8th.

Her arrival, though not as soon as anticipated, was most opportune and important. For some time the department had heard with great solicitude of the progress which the insurgents had made in armoring and equipping the large war steamer *Merrimac*, which had fallen into their hands when Norfolk was abandoned. On the afternoon of the 8th of March this formidable vessel, heavily armored and armed, and fully prepared to operate both as a ram and a war steamer, came down the Elizabeth River, accompanied by several smaller steamers, two of them partially armored, to attack the vessels of the blockading squadron that were in and about Hampton Roads. When the *Merrimac* and her attendants made their appearance, the *Congress* and the *Cumberland*, two sailing vessels, were anchored off Newport News, and the remaining vessels were in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, some six miles distant. The *Minnesota*, the *Roanoke* and the *St. Lawrence* got immediately under way and proceeded toward the scene of action.

Mr. Wells gives a detailed account of the contest between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, and continues:

Before the occurrence of these events, entertaining a conviction that at least one of the models of iron-clad vessels—that of the *Monitor*, an original invention of John Ericsson, of New-York—would prove a successful experiment, and that it was particularly adapted to our harbor and coast defence, and service on the shallow waters of our seaboard, I estimated, in my annual report, last December, for the immediate construction of twenty iron-clad steamers. The House of Representatives promptly responded to this recommendation, and passed a bill "Authorizing and empowering the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed, by contract or otherwise, as he shall deem best for the public interest, not exceeding twenty-one iron-clad steam gunboats." The Senate delayed action on this bill until February, when, foreseeing that the country would suffer from longer inaction, I addressed the Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate on the subject, and the result was the immediate passage of the bill which had originated in the House in December.

At the earliest practicable moment after the enactment of this law the Department commenced entering into contracts for the construction of armored vessels, most of them on the plan of the *Monitor*.

The *Galena*, a less formidable vessel, was for some time under fire from plunging shot at Drury's Bluff, on James River. As yet the *Ironsides*, recently completed, has not been tested in action, but it is believed she will prove a formidable fighting vessel. That we might be prepared for extraordinary emergencies, it was deemed advisable to put armature on one of our steam-frigates, and the *Roanoke* was selected for that purpose.

Whatever success may attend the large and costly armored ships of the *Warrior* class, which are being constructed by some of the maritime Powers of Europe, cruising in deep waters, they can scarcely cause alarm here, for we have within the United States few harbors that are accessible to them, and for those few the Government can always be prepared whenever a foreign war is imminent. It has been deemed advisable, however, that we should have a few large-sized armed cruisers, of great speed, for ocean service, as well as of the class of smaller vessels for coastwise and defensive operations.

In the construction of iron-clads of the Monitor class, the nautical qualities of the vessel have not been the governing object, for with light draft and heavy armament, high speed is not attainable. But they are adapted to the shallow waters of our coast and harbors, few of which are accessible to vessels of great magnitude. While the larger armored vessels, with their heavy armament, cannot nearly approach our shores, those of the Monitor class can penetrate even the inner waters, rivers, harbors and bayous of our extended double coast.

Pursuant to the requirements of the act of Congress above referred to, I appointed, on the 12th of August, a Board of Officers, consisting of Rear Admiral Stringham, Commodores Van Brunt and Gardner and Capt. Marston, of the navy, Prof. Bache and Engineer Sanger, to make the required examination, and report. The Board was assiduously engaged for over two months upon the duty assigned it, and, after completing the survey and examination, revised their labor; and, upon a full discussion of the subject, the members unanimously rejected any proposition for the contemplated Navy-yard on the waters of Narraganset Bay. In regard to the two other locations, League Island and New-London, and which is best adapted to the purposes of such a Navy-yard and dépôt as is contemplated by the law, the Board was divided in opinion, and presented majority and minority reports. The majority, comprising four members, award to New-London the preference over League Island for a Navy-yard. The minority as fully and emphatically give their preference to League Island as possessing important requisites which the other does not, and as being better adapted to the special wants of the Government and the objects of the law authorizing the appointment of the commission.

After giving his reasons for differing from the conclusions of the Commission on the location of the Navy-yards, the Secretary says:

The conflicting reports, and the conditions annexed to the law authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive and accept League Island, have occasioned embarrassment, and I have therefore deemed it respectful to delay action until Congress should convene. As neither the harbor of New-London, nor the waters of Narraganset Bay are adapted to the purposes and wants of an iron navy, whatever may be their advantages in other respects, and as League Island has the requisites of fresh water, security from external enemies, and proximity to iron and coal, I propose to receive and accept for the Government the munificent donation of the City of Philadelphia, unless Congress shall otherwise direct.

After enlarging upon the necessity of an iron-clad navy, the Secretary says:

It is as important that the Government should build its own ships of iron as of wood. If the apparent cost in either case is greater, the actual value is also greater. It is of the first importance that the material, whether of iron or wood, should be of the best quality; and as regards iron, this can be insured and made certain only by its being received and reworked at Government establishments. The large quantities required will always enable the Government to purchase on economical terms. It is well understood that the qualities of iron vary greatly, and the use of inferior kinds will be both injurious and expensive. Experiments with shot in target practice demonstrate that some qualities have much greater powers of resistance than others, and are therefore better for armature. Other qualities may better resist corrosion, and be more suitable to the action of sea water, and still others may be adapted to the internal parts exposed to different chemical action. These qualities and denominations will be ascertained by observations and tests that the Government can alone well make and faithfully apply in the construction of its war vessels. Contractors and private establishments will not be equally vigilant and careful in making the proper selections and assortings.

An establishment such as the Department has in view, and has heretofore recommended, will enable the Government to have all the advantages of the best and most suitable descriptions in the construction of vessels of iron and of iron armature. Steam machinery, anchors, chain cables, and heavy iron work for the naval service, would be manufactured at the same establishment to advantage.

The necessity of such a dock-yard and establishment is becoming so important, that I deem it proper again to present the subject to the consideration of Congress. As yet we have but few iron vessels, and these chiefly of foreign construction; but we have built and are building iron-clad vessels at private establishments—not one at our public yards.

In sustaining our position as a naval power, we must be prepared for reverses that may befall us in battle or by calamities incident to ocean service. A wise precaution will always provide a reserve of ships to take the place of those that may be injured or destroyed. Vessels should be in different stages of progress of construction, thereby giving constant employment to a certain number of skilful mechanics. Stores of material can well be accumulated in days of peace for the emergencies of war.

Such was the former policy of the Government, and for many years an annual appropriation was made for the gradual increase of the navy. Under this policy there were in times of peace large accumulations of material at the different yards. It was from the stock thus collected and seasoned that our vessels were mainly built.

Gradually this policy was changed. Successive Administrations, with a view to the appearance of economy and a show of small expenditure, restricted the estimates for supplies to amounts barely sufficient to keep its few ships afloat.

The war found us literally destitute of materials in our navy-yards, as well as with but few ships to sustain the national integrity. From mistaken economy, or from design, the Government was, in its need, deficient in ships and destitute of material for their construction. No alternative was left, when resistance was made, but for the Department to build its vessels as speedily as possible, and of such timber as could, in the great haste and emergency, be procured. As a consequence, vessels that should have lasted for years will soon perish, and must in the meantime involve heavy expense for necessary repairs in order to keep them afloat.

As vessels of wood will always be used to some extent for naval purposes, and as they can, for the present at least, be constructed more speedily than of iron, it will be wise economy to have a reasonable quantity of timber always in store.

A special appropriation annually for the purpose of accumulating a stock of material, must always be advantageous to the Government. In that way the navy can be best and most economically supplied; can make better purchases, and have more time to examine and test the deliveries.

WESTERN DEPOT AND ESTABLISHMENT.

It will be advisable at an early period to establish a naval dépôt on one of the rivers in the valley of the Mississippi, where we now have a squadron equal in numbers to the whole navy of the United States at the commencement of this Administration. The want of an establishment in that quarter, where vessels may be constructed, armed, and armored, equipped and repaired, has been severely felt, and in the absence of such an establishment the Department has been compelled to resort to expedients that may have been sometimes disadvantageous.

For an iron navy the great rivers of the West are well adapted, and the immense resources in iron and coal that are distributed throughout that region, indicate what must be the undoubted policy of the Government at no distant period in relation to such an establishment. The time may not have arrived when the selection of a permanent location for a navy-yard and foundery shall be made, but it must be in the near future, and until then the Department will be dependent in a great degree on private establishments and such temporary arrangements as can be secured.

HARBOR DEFENCES.

A long period of peace had rendered the Government inattentive to the defence of the harbors, and under recent alarms the municipal authorities of many of our cities have made application for naval vessels to protect them from apprehended danger. Although solicitous to relieve any portion of our citizens even from unnecessary alarm, the Department could not furnish the force required for every place exposed, nor has it been anticipated that such force would be expected of the navy. It has been the understanding that the fortifications were to be relied upon as furnishing the required security, while the navy performed a different service. No longer ago than May last the Chief Engineer of the War Department, in a communication to Congress, states that "As a general rule, with hardly an exception, the permanent defensive works of the United States were designed to forbid the passage through the waters subject to their fire of hostile vessels, or to prevent the use of such waters by an enemy in his vessels, or to secure the use of the waters for our own vessels. So long as these forts fulfill these conditions our fortified ports, navy-yards, and harbors of refuge will be secure against injury from an enemy's ships, and the waters protected by them will be available for the use of our vessels and forbidden to those of an enemy. That is to say, these forts are designed as defences against hostile military power afloat."

While there may be difference of opinions as to the views here expressed, there is none whatever that the fortifications at our principal ports should be, and doubtless are, adequate defences against any cruiser or cruisers that may be afloat in the cause of the insurgents. It has not, therefore, entered into the estimates and arrangements of the Navy Department to furnish vessels for the defence of our ports, nor to detach them from other imperative duties for that purpose, when other provisions have been made by the Government and have been uniformly relied upon for their protection.

DOCKING.

Our facilities for docking ships are altogether inadequate to our naval wants, and in a foreign war with a formidable power our condition would be deplorable. We have but one dry dock at each naval station, and three of our six docks are of wood, being both perishable and combustible. The capacity of these docks is much below the size required for some of the vessels we are now building, and such as we must build for the future. Other nations, finding themselves in a similar condition, are now enlarging their dry docks; and we, having but three permanent ones, and they designed for vessels of less dimensions than some we now build, should have new and suitable ones, and their construction should be forthwith commenced. Some of them should be at least 550 feet in length, with a breadth of 80 feet, to admit of large increase. Docks of wood are too perishable, and require greater depth of water for heavy ships than our harbors can furnish.

The importance of constructing wet basins at such of the navy-yards as are sufficiently capacious to admit of it, adverted to by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is commended to the consideration of Congress.

REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THE NAVY.

The act of the 5th of July last, reorganizing the Navy Department, creates three additional bureaus. This insures a much better distribution of the labors, and very much simplifies and facilitates the business of the Department. The law has so recently gone into operation, and the officers have so lately entered upon their duties, that the results and benefits are but partially developed. I am satisfied, however, even in this early stage of the proceedings, that the change will be productive of efficiency and economy, and be advantageous in every respect, while the energy and the talent of the chiefs who have been brought into the counsels of the department will inspire it with additional vigor.

The greatly increased labor imposed upon the Department in consequence of the greatly increased force both of men and vessels in service, with a vastly more active employment, calls for additional clerical force in order that justice may be done to the service and the Government.

By the law of Dec. 21, 1861, it was enacted that any naval officer whose name had been borne on the Naval Register forty-five years, or who had attained the age of sixty-two years, shall be retired from active service and his name be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belonged. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, was authorized to detail retired officers to active duty, and might, on their receiving a vote of thanks from Congress, upon the recommendation of the President, be restored to the active list, and not otherwise.

By the same law the President was authorized to select any officer from the grades of captain or commander, and assign him to the command of a squadron, with the rank and title of "Flag-officer," and the officer thus assigned was to have command in full, as if he were the senior officer of the squadron.

The officers of our blockading squadrons and of the Mississippi flotilla were recognized Flag-officers, until the passage of the act of the 16th of July, establishing the grade of Rear-Admiral, when they received that appointment.

The act of July 16, 1862, "to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States navy," does justice in conferring ranks and grades that had, until that time, been withheld from as meritorious and gallant a class of officers as ever devoted their days and periled their lives for their country. Though the justice to which they were entitled has long been delayed, it was gracefully and generously rendered by the present Congress, and has been and is appreciated by the brave men who are its recipients, and by all attached to the service, as a just recognition of the worth and ability of the officers of the American navy. It is a gratifying fact also that our countrymen have responded with such unanimity to the action of Congress, and that the unworthy prejudices against naval titles and honors that once existed have so generally disappeared.

The commanders of our squadrons now hold rank with those of other naval powers on the ocean, on distant service, and wherever they carry our flag, or appear as the representatives of their country.

The operations and working of the law may be improved and modified, in some respects, without changing the general principles of the bill, which are correct.

Votes of thanks having been rendered Flag-Officers L. M. Goldsborough, S. F. Dupont, D. G. Farragut, and A. H. Foote, they were nominated to the Senate for the place of Rear-Admiral on the day subsequent to approval of the act. At the same time the names of Capts. Chas. Stewart, Geo. C. Read, Wm. B. Shubrick, Joseph Smith, George W. Storer, Francis H. Gregory, Eli A. F. Lavalette, Silas H. Stringham, and Hiram Paulding were sent in for confirmation as Rear-Admirals on the retired list. The nominations not having been submitted until the closing hours of the session, were not acted on by the Senate, but the officers have been continued in the places to which they were promoted. Officers commanding squadrons, who, by the act of December last, were entitled to the rank and title of Flag-Officers, have, since the passage of the act of July 16, been awarded, while on duty, the position of acting Rear-Admiral, thereby conferring on them rank corresponding with that of officers in similar position in the navies of other countries, and relative rank with the army officers of our own, when coöperating or brought together on active service.

In pursuance of the requirements of the fourth section of the "act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States navy," directing that the "Secretary of the Navy shall appoint an Advisory Board of not less than three officers senior to those to be reported upon, who shall carefully scrutinize the active list of line officers above and including the grade of masters in the line of promotion, and report to him in writing those who, in the opinion of the Board, are worthy of promotion," I, on the 22d of July, appointed Capt. William B. Shubrick President, and Captains Francis Gregory, E. A. F. Lavallette, W. H. Gardner and William W. McKean as members of the Board.

This Board assembled in Washington, on the 24th July, and concluded their labors on the 5th of August. Notice was forthwith given the officers whom they had designated of their rank and position. The fifth section of the law enacts that "the officers recommended shall be immediately commissioned," but as the Senate was not then in session, and as the right of selection and appointment cannot be conferred on an Advisory Board, or by law or congressional action to any other tribunal than is specified by the Constitution, the names recommended will be presented for nomination and confirmation, subject to the decision of the President and Senate respectively.

The law having made no express provision for officers not recommended by the Advisory Board, either by promotion or retiring them, a question arises as to the disposition that is to be made of the officers thus superseded, for it is presumed they are not to be dismissed, although a strict and literal compliance with the act would seem to require it. In another respect the law inadvertently does injustice to certain officers of the grade of captain, who, though meritorious, are superseded by the act.

These and some other defects and incongruities require remedial legislation, and I respectfully invite attention to them.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The largely increased number of vessels, and the greatly augmented force of the navy in every respect, call for an additional number of educated and properly disciplined officers. But it is well known that, while the demand for officers has increased, there has been a large diminution of their number by the desertion of those who, at the commencement of the insurrection, left the service. Efforts to supply the deficiency, and meet our necessities from the Naval Academy as early as possible, have been attended with embarrassment from legislative action in regard to appointments. The school itself has been restricted, not only by its removal, but by the failure to complete the authorized number, in consequence of no selections of candidates having been made by representatives in many of the districts.

Whatever may be thought of the propriety of surrendering to the popular branch of the legislative department of the Government appointments, or the control of appointments, expressly confided, in all cases, by the Constitution to other departments of the Government, and never to either branch of Congress, or of the policy of mingling the legislative authority with executive duties, the practice of the Department has been to make the rule of appointment accord with the laws which are enacted. It is not necessary to discuss in this place the right of Congress to prescribe the locality from which appointments shall be made. As an indication of a disposition that the naval officers should be distributed throughout the country, the Executive has made it a point to conform, as far as practicable, to the rule or regulation indicated in the several laws upon the subject. In consequence of the insurrection, however, and the neglect or refusal of several of the States to elect Representatives to Congress, the number of midshipmen had become reduced at the period when the country required an increase, and the efficiency of the navy was thus impaired or diminished by the rebellion, for the suppression of which its fullest power was invoked. Notwithstanding the desire to conform to the wishes of Congress, so far as they could practically be carried into effect, it was deemed unwise to permit those who were waging war against the Government to weaken its energy and impair its strength, or destroy or lessen our naval power by permitting the insurgents, through neglect, to reduce the numbers so of valuable an institution as the Naval Academy, through a literal adherence to regulations of doubtful constitutionality. Foreseeing this state of things, I have, in former reports, suggested to Congress that the Executive should have authority, in form of law as well as in fact, to select candidates for unrepresented districts as well as for districts whose representatives should have made no selection.

When, therefore, the period approache for the formation of the class of the present year, and there remained a large number of vacancies unsupplied, it was concluded to fill up the Academy by appointments for some of the vacancies created by the rebellion. Such a course of action, plainly demanded, by the exigencies of the public service, appeared to be in accordance with the policy and spirit of the act of July 16, 1862, though some of the provisions of that act, as it was passed, appear to be expressed in inapt terms, and to be, indeed, to some extent, confused, if not contradictory.

The number of midshipmen authorized by law is 515; the number now in the Academy is 376, leaving 139 vacancies, and it is proposed, unless Congress shall otherwise direct, to form a second class at the half-yearly examination in February by appointments to all the existing vacancies, the representatives having an opportunity to select candidates from their respective districts, the places belonging to which have been made vacant. During the disturbed and unsettled condition of the school and the country, I have been under the necessity of detailing and ordering to active duty some of the officers connected with the institution, and, for the time being, have selected civilians as instructors or assistant professors.

Under the extreme pressure for trained and educated naval officers, the midshipmen of the two highest classes were last year detached from the school and ordered into active service. Two advanced classes have been formed, which are striving with commendable zeal to complete their studies a year within the prescribed period. Instruction in practical seamanship is continued during the whole academic year. The midshipmen are all organized in two ship's companies, each one having his station assigned him in all movements. In addition, they are embarked every week on board the practice ships *John Adams* and *Marion*.

I earnestly commend the Naval Academy to the fostering care of Congress, and reiterate my sense of its importance to the efficiency of the naval service. Its cost, even upon a liberal scale of expenditure, would be insignificant as compared with its usefulness when properly managed.

PRIZES.

Persistent and systematic efforts to evade the blockade, and to convey articles, contraband of war, to the insurgents, have led to many captures. At the date of my last annual communication, 153 vessels were reported to have been been seized by the blockading squadrons. There have been since captured, and reported to the Department, three hundred and ninety vessels of all descriptions, making a total of five hundred and forty-three vessels that have been seized since the blockade has been instituted. Some of the vessels captured which were frail and not calculated for a sea voyage, were destroyed, but most of them, including a number of valuable steamers, have been sent in for adjudication.

Some modifications of the laws relative to proceedings in prize cases were made during the last session of Congress, but further legislation would seem to be necessary to facilitate the adjustment of these cases, and insure the prompt distribution of prize money.

Of the large number of vessels sent in for adjudication, in only forty-five have the proceedings been brought to a close, and while several millions of dollars in amount have been captured, and are in process of condemnation, the amount yet ordered to be distributed is but $554,176 51. Of this sum $376,595 65 is under decrees of the court at Key West.

MARINE CORPS.

In submitting his annual report the Colonel Commandant of the Marine states that the corps is now six hundred men short of the complement, as exhibited by the general return, while, in his opinion, an increase of five hundred men, with a proportionate number of officers, is required.

There has always been a divided opinion among naval officers in regard to maintaining a distinct organization of marines for service on ships-of-war, even before the great change which the service has undergone by the introduction of [illegible] An incongruity attaches to the [illegible] partly under the army [illegible] and partly under the naval [illegible]. On shore they are paid by a marine paymaster, on shipboard by a navy paymaster. They are subsisted on the army ration on shore, while on shipboard they have the navy ration. Consequently the condition of the marines vary from shore to ship, or ship to shore, as they may be employed.

It would be better were the corps to be permanently attached to either the naval or army service, instead of occupying an equivocal attitude as regards both.

The discipline and proficiency of the corps are reported to be satisfactory.

It is respectfully submitted that it is due to the corps, from its numbers and position, that the Commander should be made a Brigadier-General, and thereby have rank corresponding with like commands.

SEAMEN AND EMPLOYEES IN NAVY YARDS.

The number of persons employed on board of our naval vessels, including receiving ships and recruits, is about 28,000; and there are not less than 12,000 mechanics and laborers employed at the different Navy-yards and naval stations.

It would be difficult to state the number employed at private yards and establishments of Government work and under contracts with the departments.

THE BUREAUS.

The reports of the several bureaus connected with the Department exhibit in detail the operations of the year in all matters pertaining to them respectively.

The chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks details specifically the various changes that have been made during the past year in the different navy-yards, and gives his reasons at length for not purchasing land on Seavey's Island, for which a contingent appropriation was made at the last session of Congress. He also offers some suggestions relative to the location of a navy yard to meet the wants of the country in the construction of iron and armored vessels.

The chief of the Bureau of Construction submits the usual statistics connected with his department. The large expenditure and vast details that devolve on this officer make his duties at all times arduous and responsible, and they have been immensely increased by the times, yet they have been met and discharged with unwearied assiduity. By the establishment of the Bureau of Equipment, the labor of the Construction Bureau will be greatly relieved; yet it must, under any circumstances, be onerous and responsible.

The improvements in ordnance equal, perhaps, if they do not excel, those which are made in armature. On this subject great progress has been made within a few years, and the theory and practice, under the direction of the skillful officer who has given it his special attention, and whose abilities in that capacity originally caused him to be detached from active duties afloat, and whose great services led him to be placed at the head of the Bureau of Ordnance, have elevated the standard of ordnance in the navy.

Like every other branch of the public service, that of ordnance was wholly unprepared for the great crisis that befel the country in 1861, and one of the most embarrassing difficulties at the commencement of our national troubles was that of procuring ordnance as rapidly as was required for our increasing navy. To remedy the deficiencies and wants when our vessels were multiplying, we were compelled for a time to revert to old artillery which had been discarded, and to avail ourselves of extraordinary means to meet the then existing necessities. These difficulties have been, in a measure, overcome, and our ordnance is greatly improved and improving.

It gives me pleasure to invite attention to the elaborate and exceedingly interesting report of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and to ask the favorable consideration of Congress to his suggestions, particularly those recommending an ample supply of munitions in advance for service.

The chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing transmits the usual abstracts and statements of the operations of his department, and calls attention to the working, particularly in time of war, of the present contract system, as required by law. In some respects it may be modified for the better, and if the article of bread, and perhaps other naval supplies, were taken from the list of contract articles the Government might be better served. The chief of the bureau recommends the establishment of a Government bakery, and is of opinion that a more satisfactory article than is now furnished, and one less liable to deterioration, would be made, and with economy to the Government. The change would undoubtedly have its advantages, and is commended to favorable consideration. It is also suggested that owing to a change in the character of naval vessels, the pay of clerks to paymasters is wholly inadequate and disproportioned to the salary of other officers.

With the enlargement of the naval force, a corresponding increase has been required in the Medical Department. The report of the chief of the Medical Bureau furnishes the usual items of expense and the statistics for the year of the sick, killed and wounded. One hundred and ninety-two have been killed, four hundred and seventy-four wounded, and twenty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-one have been under treatment. The total number of deaths has been one hundred and seventy-eight, a percentage of seventy-seven to the whole number of cases treated. At the last session of Congress an appropriation of $10,000 was made for the erection of a hospital on Seavey's Island. The sum is deemed inadequate, and the appropriation was so connected with the purchase of land that it has been unavailable. Twenty thousand dollars is desired for a hospital at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, disconnected with propositions for the purchase of land, leaving the site to the judgment of the Department. As additional hospital accommodations are urgently needed, I recommend the applications to early and favorable consideration.

The Bureaus of Equipment and Recruiting, Steam Engineering and Navigation, having been organized subsequent to the close of the fiscal year, have only submitted estimates for the coming year.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The appropriations made at the regular and special sessions of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, were $43,615,551 77. The expenses of the Department during the same time were $42,200,529 96—leaving an unexpended balance of $1,415,021 81. The amount expended includes the payment for the construction of fifty-two steamers; the purchase, alterations and armament of one hundred and seventy-five steamers and sailing vessels; all the charter-money paid by the Department, together with all the increased expenses incident to the enlarged navy. The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, (ending June 30, 1863,) is $52,814,359 07. The estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, amount to $68,257,255 01, viz.:

Navy proper	$65,096,277 70	Hospitals	$82,400 00
Marine corps	1,248,417 31	Magazines	33,522 00
Navy-yards	1,604,123 00	Miscellaneous	192,515 00
Total			$68,257,255 01

The objects for which the appropriations are required are given in detail in the reports of the chiefs of the bureaus and the commandant of the marine corps.

CONCLUSION.

I have endeavored to place before you and the country an exposition of the action of the Navy Department, and of the achievements of the navy during the past year. My account is, I am aware, necessarily imperfect, and I therefore again refer for interesting and important details to the subsidiary reports herewith presented, which I commend to the attention of the Government and the country. If what I have written shall be considered as attesting in any degree the foresight and energy of this Department, then I request that a generous measure of approbation may be awarded to those by whom I have been officially aided. I esteem myself and the country fortunate in the selection of those who have been associated with me in administering the duties of this Department. In the Assistant Secretary I have ever found an able, earnest and efficient coadjutor. And it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the aid which I have at all times received from the energy, experience and wise counsel of the several Chiefs of Bureaus in my administration of our naval affairs, and which have been of the highest value to the service and the country.

But most of all do I commend to the gratitude and praise of their Government and country the officers and men of the naval service. In my last annual report I said that in their hands the historic renown of the American navy had been elevated and augmented. Another year of their heroic and triumphant service authorizes and impels me now to state that no country ever owed a higher appreciation [illegible] is justly due to ours. No [illegible] for high commands or important administrative positions was ever more fortunate or successful.

For myself I claim only the merit—which, being manifest official obligation, can scarcely be considered a merit—of having in a conscientious spirit devoted in this memorable crisis of our history, with unwearied and unceasing effort, my best powers to the performance of the arduous and responsible duties of the head of this Department.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

To the President.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRST WARD HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury,

THE FUNERAL OF BYRNES, &c.

The inquest in this exciting case was resumed yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, before Coroner COLLIN. The friends of the respective parties attended in large numbers, and the interest in the proceedings appeared to be unabated. The accused was brought in by officers McGowan and Sullivan, attended by his counsel, Mr. Spencer. Ex-District-Attorney N. J. Waterbury, and several other well known politicians, were present during a part of the time the inquest was going on yesterday.

Officer Hopfer was the first witness. He testified: I am patrolman, attached to the Twenty-seventh Precinct; on the night of the occurrence I had the post to patrol between Cedar and Liberty-streets; I walked up Cedar-street to Greenwich-street, on the east side of Greenwich-street: I heard loud talking; one of the party said, "You hold a pistol against me; what do you do that for?" then a person said, "he had no pistol in his pocket at all;" I then halloed to them to stop that noise; I said, "I wont have no muss around here at all—no fighting," and then they began to fight; I walked up to them and said, "Clear away from here, if you don't I'll lock you up;" when I got up to them the deceased and prisoner had each other by the coat; at the same time somebody knocked a man down on the left side of me; he was knocked to the ground; I did not know who it was, or who struck him; at the same time Roundsman Mills came up, and also Officer Fincke; they all came together, and Roundsman Mills said if they did not keep quiet he would arrest them; I stood alongside of the deceased when the prisoner fired the pistol; the prisoner stood about three feet from the deceased at the time; deceased was standing up when he was shot, and at the same time the deceased exclaimed, "I am shot;" I then took hold of deceased by the arm and conveyed him to the Station-house; then I told Roundsman Mills to take charge of the prisoner; deceased was nearest the curb-stone when the shot was fired; I took the deceased to the Station-house; when he got there he showed his wound; he then said he wanted a doctor right away; I started with him, and when we got about twenty feet from the Station-house deceased sent a man for a coach; when the coach came I put him in, with the assistance of Officer Fincke, and took him to the hospital.

To a Juror—The prisoner was standing up when he fired the shot; I parted them previous to the shot being fired; Mr. Byrnes did not have hold of the prisoner when he was shot; I do not know who it was that was knocked down; the prisoner was standing in the centre of the walk when the shot was fired.

Henry Fincke being sworn, testified: I am patrolman of the Twenty-seventh Precinct: on the night of the occurrence I had Greenwich-street for my post; on the 29th of November, between one and two o'clock in the morning, I was on the corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets, when I heard loud talking, apparently in Greenwich-street, near Liberty; I recognized Officer Hopper's voice, and thinking that he was in trouble, I ran down toward the place where I heard the disturbance; I saw a crowd of persons in Greenwich-street, about half way between Cedar and Liberty streets; I went close up to the crowd to find out what the difficulty was; I saw the deceased and the prisoner standing face to face; the deceased accused the prisoner of having a revolver; the prisoner said yes, he had a revolver and would use it if he were attacked by any person; the deceased then said "No one wants to attack you down here, and no one has attacked you;" the prisoner then replied that he had been attacked; some one then called the prisoner a damned liar; I then told them to drop it and to go home or move on; I heard Roundsman Mills addressing the crowd and urging them to move on or to disperse; I saw the deceased having hold of the prisoner, and I think the prisoner had hold of the deceased at the same time; then a scuffle commenced which changed their position; I think I took hold of deceased and also of the prisoner; I told them to separate and let go of each other; I did not see them let go their hold, and I drew my club to strike them on the hands to make them let go of each other; just at this time the crowd made a rush, jumped in and closed together; I think I was shoved back a pace or two by the crowd, and while I was thus whirled away from among the crowd, I heard the report of a pistol; the crowd then scattered; I soon saw the prisoner without a hat; the prisoner said to me, "Officer, I am in your charge;" I took hold of him and told him to come along; Roundsman Mills, who came up at this moment, went on the left side of the prisoner; after going a few paces, the prisoner stopped, and said he wanted to get his hat; I told him the hat would be got, and that he must come along with me; we then took him to the Station-house. I assisted to take the deceased to the Hospital; I heard no request made to me or to any of the other officers to arrest the prisoner before the shot was fired.

To a Juror.—The deceased did not make any request to me to arrest the prisoner because he had a revolver; I did not see Officer Hopfor separate the parties; I was two or three feet away from the crowd when the shot was fired; the prisoner's back was toward the house, and the deceased's was toward the curb-stone when they were clinched; the scuffle reversed their position; I did not see any blows struck; I think there were ten or twelve persons in the crowd; Officer Hopfer was on the outside of the crowd when I saw him; I was close to the crowd, and did not see Officer Hopfer separate them; before the pistol was fired the deceased was close to the curb-stone; after the crowd had dispersed, I saw the prisoner standing up without a hat on, and he was then in about the centre of the sidewalk; Officer Hopfer was there before I was; I did not notice any ladder in the possession of the prisoner, if he had had it I would have seen it.

Patrick Lee testified—I was coming up Greenwich-street on the morning of the 29th, about two o'clock, in company with the prisoner and some others; there were nine of us altogether; we were engaged in posting bills for Mr. Smith; when near Liberty-street, I saw two of my party running back, and I walked back after them; then I saw the deceased—whom I did not know—and two others; the prisoner and the deceased were talking together; the deceased caught hold of prisoner; he had hold of his left arm and right breast; one of the deceased's party wanted to fight very badly; I went to him and said, "My friend, there is no use of your mussing about politicians, for none of them would pay five dollars to take you out of prison in the morning;" I then told deceased to let go of the prisoner, as he was under the influence of liquor, and we would take him home; the man who was so anxious to fight, struck one of our party, named James Brennan, and knocked him down; he then passed by an officer and went behind the prisoner; the attacking party and the prisoner each had a pistol; the prisoner said that if he was attacked he would use the pistol to defend himself; he said he knew he was in a bad place; about this time the prisoner was struck by one of Byrnes' party, prisoner at the time being in the hands of Byrnes; when the shot was fired deceased had hold of the prisoner, and the latter was in a stooping posture; I think it was the blow that knocked him down; the prisoner was at the curb-stone, and could not get back any further on account of a post, or a cart; prisoner told them to let go three times before he fired, and after he fired the shot he said, "Officer, I am in your charge."

To a Juror—After I got there the deceased had hold of the prisoner; the prisoner had hold of his own coat and threw up his hands and told the deceased to let him go; the police were present when the shot was fired; we had music with us, for the purpose of serenading Mr. Smith, after the bills were posted; there were three of us employed in posting bills; I am positive the prisoner was struck before the shot was fired; there were three or four policemen there at the conclusion of the affray, and two at the commencement of it.

John Leary and *Michael Welch* were also examined in the case, but as their testimony is merely corroborative of that of the preceding witnesses, we omit the details of it.

Dr. John Kennedy, acting resident Surgeon in the New-York Hospital, testified that he made the *post-mortem* examination, assisted by Dr. Thomas Robinson, Deputy Coroner, and that the death of Byrnes was the result of a pistol shot wound in the abdomen.

The testimony in the case being concluded, Coroner COLLIN delivered a brief and able charge to the jurors, and they were allowed to retire.

After about twenty minutes' deliberation, the jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, THOMAS BYRNES, came to his death by a pistol-shot wound from a pistol in the hands of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN, on the 29th day of November, 1862."

Upon the rendition of this verdict, Coroner COLLIN arraigned the prisoner, and put to him the usual formal questions as to name, age, place of birth, residence, &c., all of which interrogatories, SULLIVAN, by the advice of his counsel, Mr. SPENCER, declined to answer. In answer to the question, "Have you anything to say, and, if so, what, relative to your guilt or innocence [illegible] await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Funeral of Byrnes.

The funeral of BYRNES took place from his residence, No. 3 Morris-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Long before the hour appointed for the ceremony to take place the house was crowded with the relatives and friends of the deceased, among whom were a large number of distinguished Democratic politicians. Soon after 10 o'clock the coffin was closed and placed in the hearse. About half an hour later the funeral *cortege*, which was very extensive, proceeded to St. Peter's Catholic Church, in Barclay-street, where a solemn Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of the soul of the deceased. The remains were laid on tressels in the centre aisle, near the high altar, and Rev. Father QUINN, assisted by Rev. Father MADDEN, officiated in the solemn and impressive ceremonies. At the conclusion of the services, the body was removed to the hearse, and the long procession proceeded to Cavalry Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

The following gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers:

John Van Buren,
E. B. Hart,
James Coady,
Benj. Ray,
J. Fitzgerald,
Thos. O'Donnell,
John Morrissey,
E. F. Purdy,
W. P. Powers,
John Kelly,
W. Miner,
Thos. C. Burns.

Engine Company No. 49—named "Lady Washington"—of which the deceased was a prominent member, turned out in full force, in citizens' dress, and escorted the remains to the place of burial. Large crowds of people lined the streets through which the procession passed, and flags upon some of the engine-houses were displayed at half-mast during the afternoon.

The deceased was about 47 years of age, and has left a wife and several children, who reside at No. 3 Morris-street.

THE BRINSMADE CASE.

Decision of the Board of Police Commissioners—Superintendent Kennedy Censured for Detaining Mrs. Brinsmade Without Written Authority—A Complimentary Resolution, &c., &c.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon rendered the following decision in this celebrated case:

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 BROOME-STREET, CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

In the matter of complaint against the Superintendent of Police for improper conduct,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board Mrs. Brinsmade was arrested in the City of Washington on the — September by direction of Provost-Marshal Baker, a subordinate officer of the Department; that she was there detained in custody by said Baker, and by his order was brought to New-York by a police officer, with the verbal request of said Baker to the Superintendent that she should be held in custody and no person be permitted to hold conversation with her until transportation to New-Orleans was provided for her; that transportation to New-Orleans not having been provided, the Superintendent on the 15th October, applied to said Baker for an order for her release, and that Baker declined to issue such order, and by a letter then written addressed to the Superintendent, but dated at the War Department, Washington, informed the Superintendent that the Secretary of War regarded the arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade as unwarranted, and that there was no authority by which she could be sent to New-Orleans. That she was further held in custody till the 3d of November, when she was released by the Superintendent on the request of Simeon Draper, Provost-Marshal General, and that during the period of her detention, until the 3d of November, there has been no evidence adduced to show that either the Secretary of War, his Assistant Secretaries, or the Judge-Advocate-General, had any knowledge of the arrest or detention of Mrs. Brinsmade by order of said Baker.

Resolved, That a citizen cannot lawfully be held in custody longer than to be brought before a magistrate, except on the committal of a judicial officer, or if for a military or treasonable offence, on the written order of a competent officer of the General Government; and, therefore, that the detention of Mrs. Brinsmade on the verbal request of a subordinate and irresponsible officer, was an unwarrantable assumption of power.

Resolved, That as personal liberty is the most sacred of political rights, it was the duty of the Superintendent to have applied immediately to the War Department on Mrs. Brinsmade being placed in his custody, to learn if her detention was authorized by that Department.

Resolved, That it was the duty of the Superintendent to have obtained the previous consent of the Board of Police, for the unusual purpose of the detention of a prisoner in one of the Station-houses, inasmuch as they are not under his control, and because their care and custody are exclusively with the Board of Police.

Resolved, That the specification of rude and offensive conduct to Dr. Phelps is not proven.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be and he is hereby censured:

1. For the detention of Mrs. Brinsmade, as a prisoner, without warrant or order in writing by competent authority.
2. For omitting to make application to the War Department, for instructions in respect to Mrs. Brinsmade.
3. For using the Station-house of the Board of Police for an unusual purpose, without the previous consent of the Board.

Resolved, That while it is the duty of this Board to rebuke every assumption of unauthorized power, and every infringement of the rules established for the government of the Police force, it is also incumbent on the Board to express, at suitable times, its approval of the general good conduct of its officers; and, therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendent, by his earnest zeal, his fidelity, and by the ability he has shown in the discharge of his arduous duties, is entitled to and has the entire confidence of the Board of Police.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

Suicide by Shooting.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a suicide was committed in an office on the second floor of premises No. 29 Cliff-street.

The unfortunate victim of his own act was WM. W. RICHARDS, a man about 37 years of age, and residing in Brooklyn. It appears that the deceased was formerly in the shoe trade, and a member of the firm of P. T. SHAW & Co., wholesale shoe dealers, but retired from the firm some time ago. Since then he has not been in any business, and, having no means of his own, became depressed in spirits.

Yesterday morning he was sitting quietly in the office of his brother-in-law, B. L. HANNA, portable pen manufacturer, when he suddenly left and returned about 11½ o'clock. Mr. HANNA left the office at about 12½ o'clock, and when he returned, shortly after 1 o'clock, he found the deceased lying on the floor quite dead, with a ghastly wound in the left temple. The suicide was first discovered by a young man who was employed in an adjoining office. The pistol with which the deed was committed was a new Colt's six-barrelled revolver, and was found lying under him as he lay on the floor.

Coroner NAUMAN was immediately notified and held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at his own hand. The deceased was a native of Rhode Island, and leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The December Term of this Court opened yesterday, Judge WM. H. LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, presiding. Nothing was done beyond impaneling the Grand Jurors, which is composed of the following gentlemen:

Henry L. Terbell, Foreman.

Wm. H. Appleton,
Enoch Chamberlin,
Levi Chapman,
Chas. C. Goodhue,
Saml. J. Montgomery,
Leonard R. Parker,
Saml. Raynor,
Roswell Skal,
Geo. B. Whitfield,
Eliakim L. Bolles,
Edward S. Clark,
Wm. H. Ely,
Henry J. Hart,
Thos. W. Marshall, Jr.,
Jno. M. Reed,
Anthony J. Snyder,
Washington M. Thurman,
Revala M. Waters.

The jury were briefly charged by Judge LEONARD upon the prescribed topics, and the Court adjourned to Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Court of General Sessions.

The December term of this Court opened yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN. A Grand Jury having been impanneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Grand Jurors in attendance upon this Court were discharged for two weeks.

WILLIAM R. BROWN was tried for obtaining goods under false pretences, and acquitted.

THOMAS MCINTYRE pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in stealing a pocket-book containing checks and money, to the value of $802 80, from the pocket of EDWARD ROBINSON, at a public meeting in the Cooper Institute. He was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

ISAAC SPINGLE was tried and convicted of grand larceny, from the person of Dr. JOB DAVIS, of Williamsburgh; the articles stolen being a gold watch and chain. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

JOHN ROBINSON was tried and convicted of burglary, in the third degree, in breaking into the store of E. H. ARNOLD, No. 81 Warren-street, and stealing goods to the value of between six and seven thousand dollars. Remanded for sentence.

The Court adjourned to Thursday next, at 11 A. M.

New-Jersey.

The Children's Fair, at Bergen Point, will be held in the parlors of the Laurette House, for the benefit of the Sunday School of Trinity Church on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3d and 4th of December.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.

Election day—No Calendar.

Costs when Two Causes of Action are United in One Complaint.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Alvah Beebe vs. Roswell D. Hatch, Executor, &c.—The complaint in this case set out two causes of [illegible] was then taken before the Court, the defendant relying on 2 R. S., [illegible] which provides that where there are two or more [illegible] and distinct causes of action set up in the complaint, the plaintiff shall recover on those in his favor, and the defendant on those found for him, and that such provision of the statute is in full force, and has not been abrogated by the Codes of 1848.

Defendant also cited, in support of the position taken, the recent decisions of Porter vs. Willett (Hilton, J., Common Pleas) and Porter vs. Willett (Monell, J., Superior Court) unreported.

The case was stated in the TIMES of Nov. 21, at which time decision was reserved. The motion to tax defendant's costs was now granted. R. D. Hatch for motion. S. K. and F. B. Wightman, opposed.

Extraordinary Persistency—Res Adjudicata.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Samuel Engle and another vs. John Yates.—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 23d and 30th November, at which times certain orders of arrest obtained against the defendant were vacated—the former on the ground that the arrest had been made by fraudulently inducing the defendant within the County for the purpose of arresting him; and the latter on the ground that in consequence of the former action—for the same cause—being in another Court, and the order having been vacated, the matter was *res adjudicata*. The former arrest was in the Supreme Court, and the latter in the Common Pleas.

The defendant resided in Kings County, and was again arrested by the Sheriff of that county, and lodged in the debtor's jail.

Motion was now made to vacate the third order of arrest, on the ground that the action in the Common Pleas has not been discontinued or settled.

The order was vacated with costs. The defendant is charged with appropriating money to his own use which he had collected for the plaintiffs, as their agent.

A. H. Reavey for motion; G. W. Reynolds opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Bull vs. Martin.—Motion to modify order of reference granted.

In the matter of the Petition of McIlvaine.—Notice of the application should be given to the guardian.

Powell vs. Strong; Thompson vs. Strong.—Motions denied.

Engle et al., vs. Yates.—Motion granted. The suit in the Common Pleas was not discontinued at the time the order of arrest was granted, the costs not having been paid.

The Central Park Fire Insurance Company vs. Callaghan.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs, if plaintiffs are not obliged to withdraw their action in consequence of the amendment; if they are obliged to withdraw it, then all the costs of the action, in addition to the $10, must be paid.

Beebe vs. Hatch.—Motion granted.

The Delaware Safety Mutual Insurance Company vs. Lethbridge.—Defendant's attorney has no lien except in cases where the answer sets up a counter claim. Motion granted.

John E. Morrison vs. Eliza J. Morrison.—Divorce granted.

Kellogg vs. Philbrook et al.—A bond must be furnished within five days, to be approved by me conditioned to pay the deficiency on the sale—otherwise, stay revoked.

Smith vs. Attenhandt.—This matter must be referred, to take proof of the allegations contained in the moving and opposing affidavits, as I find it utterly impossible to determine whether plaintiff is alive or dead. It is referred to John W. Doty to take such proof. Defendant to pay referee's fees. The motion will be heard on the coming in of the report.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bowen et al.; Seaman's Bank for Savings vs. The Same.—The case of the Mechanics' Bank vs. Edwards, 1 Barbour, 278, is binding authority in this District, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, until it is reversed by the Court of Appeals, or modified by a subsequent decision of the General Term in this District. Under the rules laid down in this case, the Referee was correct in not permitting the third mortgage to contest the second mortgage on the ground of usury. I am satisfied with the result the Referee has arrived at on the question as to whether there was usury.

The discounting a note by taking off from its face 7 per cent. on the full amount, from the time of the discount to the day it falls due, would seem to be as clear usury as can well be imagined, but it is well settled law that it is not usury. (N. Y. Fire Ins. Co. *vs.* Sturgis; Same *vs.* Ely, 2 Con., 664, 678, 703; Utica Ins. Co. *vs.* Bloodgood, 4 Wend., 653; Manhattan Bank *vs.* Osgood, 15 John., 158.) If it is wise to reverse these decisions, it had better be done by the highest Court in the State. But I think the Referee erred in not permitting the third mortgage to show that the debt secured by the second mortgage had been paid.

Referred back to the Referee, with directions to take proof as to the payment of the debt secured by the second mortgage.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 1, 1862.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104	121	N. Y. Cen. R.	101¼
10,000	do	103⅞	5	do	101½
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	92¾	200	do ...s30	101
20,000	do	92⅝	300	do	101⅛
7,000	U. S. 6s, '68, R. ex-d.	99	50	Erie Railway	60¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	102	600	do	60⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	100	300	do	60
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	92½	450	do ...b20	60⅜
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c.		200	do ...b25	60⅛
	Notes	103⅞	850	do	60¼
3,000	do ind. small	103	250	do	60⅜
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Certf.	97¾	50	Erie Railway Pref.	90⅝
5,000	do	97⅝	12	do	90½
3,500	U. S. Dem. N's.	122	300	Hudson River R.	72¾
5,000	do	122⅛	450	do	72½
10,000	do	122¼	350	do	72¾
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	51⅞	100	do ...b60	72⅜
1,000	do	51¾	300	Harlem Railroad	21
11,000	do	52	100	do	21⅛
7,000	Cal. St. 7s	111⅛	200	Harlem Railroad Pf.	50¼
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53½	100	Reading Railroad	75¼
8,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83	106¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. ...s30	87¾
4,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	100¼	50	do ...s60	87⅜
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	92¼	50	do ...s15	88
500	Ill. Cen. R. B.	107	100	do ...b30	88¾
2,000	Ch. & N.W. Int. B.	89	450	do	88½
2,000	do	88	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	37¾
13,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d m.	90	50	do ...b10	37¾
5	Bank of Commerce	98¾	100	do	37⅛
5	Hanover Bank	88½	50	do ...b30	37¾
15	do	87	100	do ...b10	37¼
20	Irving Bank	80	200	do	37
20,000	Amer. Gold	128⅝	100	do ...b10	37
10,000	do ...s30	128⅛	250	do	36⅞
40,000	do	128⅛	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. ...b30	82¼
16,000	do ...b30	128⅝	100	do	82
50,000	do ...b30	128⅝	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	77
5,000	do ...s60	128⅜	100	do	76⅞
5,000	do ...s60	128¼	10	Ill. Cen. Full Stock	74⅜
50	Cum. Coal Pref.	12	120	Clev. & Pitts. R.	40
100	do	12¼	200	do ...s10	40
110	Pacific M. S. Co.	119	400	do	40¼
50	do	119⅝	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	80¼
50	do	119⅜	50	do ...s30	80
100	do	119⅞	50	do ...s10	80⅛
6	Chic. & Rock I. R.	77⅝	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	66
300	do	78	100	do	66⅛
50	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d. P.	79	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	48
10	Del. L. & W. R.	128			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104⅛	98	Erie R. Pref.	92¾
10,000	do	104⅛	1000	do	93
35,000	U. S. Dem. N's	125½	200	do ...b30	93¼
55,000	do	125¼	200	Hud. River R.	74
10,000	do	125	50	Harlem Railroad	22¼
12,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	92½	300	do	22¼
65,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct.		200	Harlem R. Pref.	52
	Notes	104⅛	100	do	52⅛
1,500	do	104⅜	200	do ...s3	52
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97¼	200	do ...b30	52¼
7,000	do	97⅛	50	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	50¼
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54	350	Mich. Cen. R.	90
7,000	Mich. S. 2d m.	93	50	do ...s10	90¼
6,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st m.	106	300	do	90⅛
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	92½	100	do ...b3	90¼
2,100	Ch. & N. W. Ast B.	60⅛	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	38⅛
2,500	American Gold	130⅛	500	do	39
65,000	do	131	100	do ...b30	39⅛
10,000	do ...b10	131	200	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	84¼
30,000	do ...b60	131⅛	500	do	84
10,000	do ...b30	131⅛	100	do ...b10	84
10,000	do ...b30	131¼	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	12⅛	200	do ...s10	79¼
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	120⅛	100	do ...s30	79
100	do	120⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	42
150	N. Y. Central R.	102⅛	100	Galena & Chic. R.	82
50	do ...s10	102⅛	250	do	82⅛
200	do	102⅛	100	Cleve. & To. R.	68
300	do	103	300	do	68⅛
50	do ...s10	103	400	do	68⅜
400	Erie Railway	62	500	do	68⅜
200	do	62⅛	500	Chic. & R. I. R.	80⅛
800	do	62⅛			

MONDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 22:

Decrease in Loans	$3,627,103
Decrease in Specie	161,230
Increase in Circulation	12,775
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,715,053

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 30, 1861.	Nov. 29, 1862.	Nov. 22, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	162,790,302	172,962,294	176,589,397
Specie	41,507,558	37,949,986	38,110,216
Circulation	8,537,176	9,816,801	9,804,026
Gross Deposits	157,239,309	193,655,673	193,747,124
Exchanged	20,934,761	34,661,958	36,468,461
Undrawn	136,304,548	158,993,715	157,278,663
In Sub-Treasury	8,404,170	12,035,135	24,725,961

The Bank return shows a large curtailment in Loans, growing, in good part, out of the reimbursement of the recent advances to the Government. The Deposits after the heavy de[illegible] turn, being nearly two millions ahead of the report of last Monday. These changes make an easier money market, and the rate to the Brokers to-day is 6 ℘ cent., with exceptions at 5 ℘ cent. on select collateral. The specie average holds on steady, notwithstanding the recent heavy export demand. The price of Exchange opened at 142 ℘ cent. this morning, and then went rapidly up to 144@144½ ℘ cent. in sympathy with the advance in Gold soon after the early session of the Stock Exchange.

The day has been one of excitement in the Stock Market, and also in the speculation in Gold and Custom-house Notes. The market opened barely steady, as compared with the last prices of Saturday, and a comparatively light business was done at the First Board on the printed sales. But all this suspense was suddenly changed immediately after the adjournment, and before the Brokers left the Exchange Room a general rise of about 1 ℘ cent., and in some instances 1½@2 ℘ cent., had taken place. The eagerness to buy, on the part or certain operators who appeared to have information from the seat of Government, was so very marked, that sellers hesitated to meet the advanced market, without a further advance, which was obtained at the Second Board. The demand for Erie Preferred carried the price up to 93 ℘ cent, and for New-York Central 103 ℘ cent. was paid. Nearly all the Western Shares were buoyant, the largest recovery from the morning sales being in Michigan Southern and Illinois Central. The demand was also firm for Galena, Michigan Central and Rock Island, all of which are now within a few days of their half-yearly dividends. Both classes of Harlem participated in the rise, and Hudson River recovered 2 ℘ cent. on the early sales of the day. The price of Gold advanced 2½ ℘ cent. and United States Custom-house Notes 3½ ℘ cent. on the last price of Saturday. The Federal Stocks were ½@⅝ ℘ cent. higher, and in request.

Late in the afternoon the market left off firm and under continued excitement, although a considerable amount of realizing upon the rapid advance was observable. The pause in prices from this sign was only momentary, and at 5 o'clock the highest figures of the Second Board printed sales were in most instances quoted, and in others even higher bids were made. Gold, after falling off to 130½, sold at 130⅝@¾.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅞	104⅛	Missouris	51⅞	52⅜
Treas. 7.30 ℘ cts.	103⅞	104⅛	Tennessees	53⅛	54
U.S. Notes C. H.	121⅜	124⅛	Harlem	21	22⅜
American Gold	128⅜	130⅞	Illinois Central	77¼	79
N. Y. Central	101⅛	102⅞	Toledo	66⅜	68⅛
Erie Common	60⅛	62	Pittsburgh	40⅛	43
Erie Preferred	90⅝	93	Rock Island	78⅛	80
Hudson	72⅛	74	Galena	80⅜	82⅛
Mich. Central	88	90	Pacific	119	121
Mich. Southern	37⅜	39	Panama	158	158
Mich. Guarant'd	82⅜	84	Harlem Pref.	50⅛	52⅛

To the close of business hours on the Stock Exchange the President's Message had been only very partially transmitted by telegraph, nor had any official or authentic information been received from the Treasury Department. Private dispatches from Washington, however, were assuredly in the Street, as early as 1 o'clock, to the purport that no radical change of financial policy will be foreshadowed in the report of the Secretary. And upon these dispatches, certain parties who had been bearing the market on a different theory, began to buy in their stocks. Later in the day other telegrams were received, inducing purchases of both Gold and Stocks.

The following were the bids at the early Board to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	103⅜	Chatham	90
Union	106	Bank of the Republic	103
City	116	Bank of N. America	97
North River	95	Hanover	88
Tradesmen's	100	Irving	77
Greenwich	160	Metropolitan	103
Butchers' and Drovers'	119	People's	90
National	99	Grocers'	92
Merchants' Exchange	90¼	Market	95
Seventh Ward	130	Shoe and Leather	101
Commerce	98⅜	Corn Exchange	100
Broadway	140	Commonwealth	87
Ocean	86	Importers' & Traders'	109
Mercantile	115	Park	116
American Exchange	97¼		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	106	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	59
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114	Chi. & N. W seconds	31
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	115	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50
Erie thirds, '83	106¾	Lack. & W. Bonds	109
Erie fifths, '88	96	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	113
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1sts '77	98	M. & P. Du Chien	102
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Gal. & Chic. firsts	108
Hudson thirds, '75	101	Gal. & Chic. firsts, Ext	109
Hudson Convert., '67	95	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Harlem thirds, '68	92½	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct., '69–'72	110	N. J. Cen. firsts	110
Mich. Cen. n. f., 8 ℘ c. '82	112	N. J. Cen seconds	108
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ℘ c. '82	114	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	105
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	92½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	90
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	102¼	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	68
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	107½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	100
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	97	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
T. H. & A. 2ds Pref.	77	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	70
Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext.	89		

The Michigan State Loan was awarded, to-day, at an average of 102½ for the 7 ℘ cents, and 100½ for the 6 ℘ cents. The bidding was for more than three times the amount of the 7 ℘ cents advertised, and also in excess of the 6 ℘ cents.

$240,000 of 7 ℘ cent. 5 year bonds, at 102¼@103¾.
$223,000 of 6 ℘ cent. 10 year bonds }
$186,000 of 6 ℘ cent. 15 year bonds } Average of 100½.
$214,000 of 6 ℘ cent. 20 year bonds }

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $343,149 86, including for Customs $48,000; payments, $1,430,163 13; balance, $10,948,121 79.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.		[illegible]		[illegible]	
	Nov. 29.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 22.
Bk. of New-York	6,123,378	6,526,469	1,707,688	1,716,994	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	6,451,777	6,430,475	2,081,160	2,165,891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	7,270,608	7,666,226	2,889,468	2,133,712	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	4,500,393	4,726,836	687,894	634,411	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	4,001,331	4,182,720	1,906,024	2,302,007	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	9,885,871	10,046,595	2,380,056	2,347,082	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	4,752,658	4,752,126	858,810	877,364	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	3,680,774	3,855,340	1,996,827	2,076,341	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	2,510,402	2,457,410	206,559	205,244	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	1,963,513	1,945,631	410,704	410,773	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	3,215,738	3,368,365	2,858,948	2,848,861	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,740,455	2,844,853	222,867	222,398	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	2,436,384	2,478,460	506,622	515,810	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,763,483	1,888,588	149,905	142,905	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	926,098	908,864	208,686	209,696	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	491,155	513,904	374,535	382,833	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	2,602,456	2,625,293	614,017	694,796	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,388,922	1,367,466	329,349	329,303	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	5,773,891	5,286,122	867,738	938,490	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,165,260	9,420,941	2,552,463	2,471,813	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	13,641,637	13,932,934	1,303,017	1,365,570	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	5,011,795	4,675,641	967,994	954,477	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	2,334,838	2,735,174	218,747	247,060	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	3,308,303	3,334,523	607,983	607,884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	1,678,606	1,639,986	140,171	146,395	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Republic	4,785,739	5,061,171	1,505,544	1,599,155	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	1,116,646	1,116,172	103,452	101,031	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	879,299	868,904	115,968	115,232	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of N. Am.	2,868,746	2,632,564	198,416	191,165	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	2,193,194	2,266,579	166,821	167,217	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	1,084,810	1,081,577	92,064	96,666	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk.	9,932,817	10,468,679	1,728,404	1,756,301	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizen's Bank	926,818	932,627	90,261	90,189	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	2,639,440	2,643,908	267,203	261,088	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	2,383,212	2,433,268	299,375	292,091	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	1,552,426	1,661,402	203,283	210,340	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,097,830	3,137,166	235,907	233,638	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	2,788,324	2,877,592	348,103	312,626	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	3,863,809	3,961,989	268,851	301,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Comm'lth	1,940,809	1,814,927	226,171	248,656	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	664,673	678,106	73,646	73,165	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	1,931,970	1,807,974	277,496	315,081	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	848,019	863,220	88,814	89,253	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,326,327	3,355,941	465,522	469,531	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park Bank	9,311,124	10,478,616	3,397,046	3,548,727	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,009,359	1,011,720	199,264	198,103	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	916,666	934,754	71,442	70,461	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	844,812	859,199	60,045	61,071	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	367,460	365,241	18,707	18,789	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1,440,623	1,460,471	157,715	159,213	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	640,189	643,188	110,498	110,474	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	531,923	514,711	49,530	46,946	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	559,298	516,287	29,809	29,810	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bank	396,209	394,553	53,210	53,209	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	172,962,294	176,589,397	37,949,986	38,110,216	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Decrease	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 1, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 17 bbls. Ashes, 29,454 bbls. Flour, 396 bbls. and 1,264 bags Corn Meal, 233,128 bushels Wheat, 143,261 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Rye, 15,626 bushels Barley, [illegible] bushels Oats, 1,160 bushels Malt, 5,200 pkgs. Provisions, and 632 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls. at $8 50 for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—In moderate request at steady prices. Middlings, 67c.@67½c. ℘ ℔.; sales, 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is heavy and drooping. The demand is generally very moderate. The reported sales since our last comprise 13,300 bbls., chiefly at $5 80@$5 95; Superfine Western, [illegible] $5 45@$5 60; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 90@$[illegible]; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 60@[illegible] [illegible]

Superfine State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra State	5 75	[illegible]
Superfine Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]

Southern Flour is quiet and prices are drooping; sales 1,000 bbls., at $6 40@$6 80 for superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 90@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 ℘ bbl. for very superior family brands. Canadian Flour is inactive and tending downward; sales 530 bbls. Extra, at $5 75@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl., and the latter in puncheons at $20 each. Buckwheat Flour is saleable and firm, at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at drooping prices, yet the demand has been moderate. Sales, since our last, 148,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 53; White Western, at $1 49@$1 54; Amber Western at $1 40@$1 42; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 39; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 29@$1 33; Milwaukee Club at $1 19@$1 28; Chicago Spring at $1 12@$1 21; White State at $1 49; and Amber State at $1 38@$1 40 ℘ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand at rising rates; sales, since our last, 86,000 bushels at 70½c.@71½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 66c.@70c. for Eastern Mixed; 58c.@64c. for unsound; 73c. for Yellow Western, 75c. for White Western, and 75c. for Yellow Northern ℘ bushel. Rye is in light supply and good request, at 83c.@95c., according to quality, ℘ bushel; sales 2,300 bushels. Oats are in more demand, including Canada at 64c.@66c.; Western at 64c.@66c.; and State at 65c.@66c. ℘ bushel. Barley continues depressed at $1 40@$1 57½ ℘ bushel. Sales 10,000 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 68½@$1 75 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair request, at 65c.@80c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are rather quiet, yet firm; New Crop, 18c.@24c., according to quality, ℘ ℔.

METALS—Have been quiet at former prices.

MOLASSES—Inactive and nominal. Stock, 3,490 Hhds. and 3,299 bbls., against 5,437 hhds. and 3,050 bbls. Dec. 1, 1861.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Crude Whale, at 45c.@86c., and Crude Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Petroleum, at 45c.@50c. for Crude, and 60c.@85c. for Refined, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at $13 12½@$13 25 for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales 2,100 bbls. Cut Meats at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams and 3½c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is in less demand at 5½c.@7c. ℘ ℔; sales 145 boxes. Lard tends downward; sales 1,350 tcs. and bbls. at 8¾c.@9⅝c. ℘ ℔. Beef rules quiet at former rates. Sales, since our last, 130 bbls., at $12@$13 for [illegible], $14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$23 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $23@$26 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter sells freely at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in good request, at 9½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔. Stock in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, to-day, included 128,789 bbls. Pork and 54,303 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 151,659 bbls. Pork and 7,072 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Nov. 1, 1862, and 23,670 bbls. Pork and 22,172 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Dec. 1, 1861.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in fair request, at full rates.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses, in December.

	Ky. Va & N.C.	Ohio.	[illegible]	Total.
Stock, Nov. 1, 1862, Hhds.	25,751	28	6	25,785
Received since	1,673	—	—	1,673
Total	24,424	28	6	27,758
Delivered since	3,730	15	[illegible]	3,974
Stock Dec. 1, 1862	23,694	13	4	23,711

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York, in December.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Nov. 1, '62, bales	2,019	118	[illegible]
Received since	667	—	[illegible]
Total	2,686	118	[illegible]
Sales to Nov. 30, '62, bls.	1,633	100	[illegible]
Stock Dec. 1, '62, bls.	1,053	18	[illegible]

TALLOW—Sales 54,000 ℔s. at 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., at 38c.@38½c., and small lots, in choice pkgs., at 39c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market is inactive, though shippers have any existing advantage. For Liverpool—Wheat, 11,000 bushels at 8d. in ship's bags, by an American, and 10d.@10½d. by a foreign vessel; Pork, 100 bbls., by steamer, at 15s.; Beef, [illegible] tcs., by a foreign vessel, at [illegible] ℘ tierce; [illegible] Flour, 1,500 bbls., by a foreign vessel, at 3s. 1½d. ℘ bbl.; Hops, 250 bales, chiefly by do., at ½d. ℘ ℔. For London—Flour, 1,500 bbls., at $1 10 ℘ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	[illegible]
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	[illegible]
China	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	[illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	[illegible]
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	[illegible]
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	[illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
New-York	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	[illegible]
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
China	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	[illegible]
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	[illegible]

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

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New-York, Dec. 1, 1862.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—LOVE AND MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE; OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

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IRVING HALL—THE CHILD PIANIST.

NIBLO'S SALOON—A SUMMER'S DAY AT LONG BRANCH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news telegraphed from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac is not important. The cannonading mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, it now appears, was from one of the enemy's right wing batteries. The explanation of it is not known. We have some additional news of much importance from the rebel side of the Rappahannock, brought over by two gentlemen recently from Richmond, and holding positions under the rebel Government—one as a Captain in a Texas regiment, and the other as a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department—and who have concluded to seek protection under the old flag. These gentlemen agree that the rebel force at Fredericksburgh numbers from 75,000 to 100,000 men—certainly not exceeding the latter figure. LEE and his associates are for once, however, puzzled by the movements of our army, and are in doubt as to its future movements. They think the attack on Richmond is to be made from some other quarter, and acting upon this idea, they have commenced the erection of earthworks for the protection of a garrison force, while the main body of their army has again commenced moving toward Richmond. The Quartermaster's clerk further says that the entire rebel army has never exceeded 475,000 men.

We have this morning Gen. SIGEL's report of Gen. STAHEL's operations, a full account of which we gave yesterday, from our special correspondent. The results are quite important, as will be seen by his summary. No fire arms were used by Gen. STAHEL's force—all the fighting being done with swords. It was ascertained that there is a rebel brigade under Gen. JONES at Winchester, and that JACKSON's main force was at Newmarket on Wednesday last.

On the 20th ult., Gen. BLUNT, after a forced march with his division, attacked and routed 8,000 rebels at Cane Hill, Ark. The battle lasted several hours, and our victory was complete. Sixty rebels were killed and a proportionate number wounded. Gen. BLUNT thinks the rebels will not again venture north of the Boston Mountains this Winter.

We have advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 24th ult. From the *Progress* we learn that the gunboat *Ellis* recently made a reconnoissance in New-Topsail Inlet, within twelve miles of Wilmington, and destroyed some very extensive salt-works, which were producing 500 bushels per day.

The Memphis correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs under date of Nov. 26: "There is nothing especially new, except that Gen. SHERMAN has been all day on the move. I am not informed as to his destination. The rebels fear very much he may move upon Grenada. Gen. SHERMAN's advance was known in Mobile a week ago, and created a lively interest. All their railroads were moving troops, but no longer in the direction of Holly Springs. On the contrary, they take the Mobile and Ohio Road to Columbus, Mississippi, where the rebels have extensive ordnance stores. I learn that WOOD's Division entered Lebanon on the 8th, driving MORGAN's Cavalry away. MORGAN fell upon them next morning, and captured thirty.

The Nashville *Union*, of Thursday last, says: "Sixty odd paroled rebel officers and soldiers, who have been in our city for some time, went to the Provost-Marshal, yesterday, and took the oath of allegiance. We learn that numbers of our citizens who have hitherto been disloyal, are also taking the oath. They evidently regard the rebel cause as a sinking ship, which all wise men will leave to its fate."

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress assembled yesterday at noon, and immediately proceeded to business. In the Senate, after the opening prayer by Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, the customary message was sent to the House notifying that body that a quorum was ready. A similar message was received from the House, when a Joint Committee was appointed to notify the President. The President's Message was shortly afterward received, and after its reading the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Chaplain STOCKTON made the opening prayer, and after the customary formalities, while waiting for the President's Message, Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report the cheapest, most expeditious and most reliable mode of placing vessels of war on Lake Ontario. A resolution, offered by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, directing the Judiciary Committee to report by what authority the Postmaster-General excludes newspapers from the mails, was adopted. Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered a preamble and resolutions relating to arbitrary political arrests, condemning them, and directing that they shall not be hereafter made. They were laid on the table by a [illegible] of Illinois, offered [illegible] the President to inform [illegible] Illinois are now [illegible] what are the [illegible]. A motion to lay it on the table [illegible] and it was passed, 74 to 40. Soon afterward the President's Message was received and read. The document is given in full in this morning's TIMES. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., and Londonderry on the 21st, passed Cape Race on Saturday evening, and a summary of her news is telegraphed. It was reported at Liverpool that another craft, similar to the *Alabama*, had sailed from that port, to capture and destroy vessels sailing under the American flag, and that still another would soon follow. The London *Times* mentions a rumor that Mr. SEWARD has addressed the British Government in a tone of displeasure relative to the aid given to the *Alabama* in British ports. This rumor, the *Times* says, created for a time some little uneasiness on the Stock Exchange. A dispatch from Hamburg states that the steamer *Bavaria*, from New-York, was ashore off Altona Beach. The mails and passengers were safely landed. The sales of Cotton in Liverpool for three days were 4,500 bales, the market closing steady on Wednesday evening. The Manchester market was dull. The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was steady, but quiet. Corn upward. Provisions dull. Consols closed on Thursday at 93¼ for money.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon rendered a decision in the celebrated Brinsmade case, whereby they censure Superintendent KENNEDY for having detained Mrs. BRINSMADE without written authority from the War Department. In conclusion they passed a resolution expressive of their continued confidence in his zeal and ability as Police Superintendent.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of THOMAS BYRNES was concluded yesterday afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from a pistol shot wound, at the hands of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN; whereupon the latter was remanded to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. The funeral of BYRNES was largely attended yesterday, at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Barclay-street, and his remains were thence taken to Calvary Cemetery.

In view of the scarcity of coal caused by the great freshet last Spring, the Morris Canal Company are running over one thousand boats day and night between Jersey City and Easton, Penn., loaded with this article, and intend keeping the canal open as long as they possibly can, in order to meet the demands which are daily made by dealers from various parts of the country. A large number of men will be employed to keep the canal free from ice.

It is stated by several prominent men now in Washington from Minnesota that, if the Government, under any pretence whatever, neglects to execute the condemned Indians in that State, that it is feared the people themselves will dispose of them in their own way. Senator WILKINSON had an interview with the President concerning them, and was assured that he would give the subject a fair consideration after Congress had met and he had been relieved of some very important duties now incomplete.

Col. REVERE, of the Seventh New-Jersey Volunteers, has been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship and assigned to the command of the Second New-Jersey Brigade, late commanded by Gen. FRANK PATTERSON.

At the annual Union Thanksgiving meeting of the Churches of the Reformed Presbyterians and United Presbyterian denominations, held in Philadelphia on Thursday last, a resolution was offered that a Committee be appointed to print and circulate a petition in favor of permitting all respectable and well-behaved persons to occupy the cars, irrespective of color. The resolution was adopted by the meeting without dissent.

The statement in a New-York journal that Gen. FRANCIS E. PATTERSON shot himself under the delusion that he had been charged with cowardice by a superior officer, is positively denied by those who were with the army at the time of the occurrence.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* hears strange stories of peculations of rebel property by army officers from New-England, who, it is alleged, have "confiscated" without authority, and illegally appropriated it to their own use. Some of the articles thus stolen have been sent home.

The entire vote cast for Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY in the late election was 11,683, and Mr. T. J. HENDERSON, his immediate opponent, had 11,020. Counting the scattering vote, Mr. LOVEJOY's majority over all was 45.

Twelve members of the Sophomore Class, in Yale College, have been "suspended" for abusing a Freshman.

The September Term of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions opened yesterday—Judge LEONARD presiding in the former, and Recorder HOFFMAN in the latter. A Grand Jury was impanneled in the Oyer and Terminer, and in the General Sessions there were two convictions of grand larceny, and one of burglary in the third degree. The Oyer and Terminer adjourned to Wednesday, and the Court of Sessions to Thursday next.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday, after 1 o'clock, there was great excitement in speculation, induced by private telegrams from Washington on the financial views of the Administration. The rise in prices is equal to 2 ℔ cent. on the Railways; ½ ℔ cent. on Government Securities and 2½ on Gold and United States Custom-house Notes. Exchange unsettled; Money in easy supply at 6 ℔ cent. The President's Message was not telegraphed until after 'Change hour.

The transactions in Breadstuffs were quite moderate yesterday. Prices of Flour and Wheat favored buyers, slightly. Corn was a shade dearer. The Provision trade exhibited rather more animation at former quotations. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Leather, Whisky, Kentucky Tobacco, and the principal kind of Oils and Fish. Cotton was in moderate demand and was firmer. Groceries and Freights were very quiet.

The Cattle Market was scantily supplied yesterday, only 3,200 bullocks being on sale. They went off rapidly in the morning, and the trade was pretty lively all day, so that very few were left in the yards at night. The quality was better than last week, and prices ranged from 6c.@9c.—a large number at 8½c. ℔ ℔ dressed weight. The average was strong 7½c., or fully ½c. better than reported one week ago.

REBEL PRIVATEERS FROM BRITISH PORTS—OUR CONSULS ABROAD.—It has excited some remark in various quarters that we should hear so little of the action of our Consuls at Liverpool and other British ports, at which armed vessels are openly fitted out for the privateer service of the Southern rebels. In the TIMES a month ago we called attention to the apparent inactivity of our Consul at Liverpool, in regard to the fitting out and departure of the *Alabama* from that port.

We are satisfied from facts since brought to our knowledge on this subject, that these implied censures were unjust, and that so far as Liverpool is concerned, the British officials have acted in direct contempt of the most vigorous and persistent representations of our Consul at that port. While the *Alabama* was on the stocks, Mr. DUDLEY informed Mr. ADAMS of the fact of her construction as a rebel privateer. Mr. ADAMS laid the matter before Earl RUSSELL, who suggested that our Consul should bring it to the notice of the Collector of the Port. He did so,—giving him full information and requesting him to stop her. The Collector declined to take any action whatever unless the Consul would furnish him with *legal* evidence, which, of course, could not be done, as the information furnished the Consul had been of a confidential character. Not content, however, to leave the matter in this position, Mr. DUDLEY employed counsel and made out a clear case for a violation of the Foreign Enlistment act, sufficient, in the judgment of the eminent London barrister whom he had engaged, not only to stop the sailing of the vessel, but to condemn her before a court of justice. All the documents, together with the opinion of counsel, were laid before the Collector and the Board of Customs,—but they permitted the vessel to sail without making an effort to stop her.

We mention these incidents, not only in justice to Mr. DUDLEY—who seems to have acted with energy and industry in this case, as we are assured he has done in every other—but for the evidence they afford of the open agency of the Collector of Liverpool in fitting out privateers for the rebel service, and of the connivance of the British Government. We take it for granted that Mr. SEWARD has not suffered these matters to pass unnoticed. What steps he has taken to secure redress, or a discontinuance of these violations of British neutrality, we shall probably soon have an opportunity to know.

The President's Message.

The Message of President LINCOLN, which we publish in another part of this morning's TIMES, is a concise, clear and perspicuous document. It will of course be read by every one able to read in this country, and by every person in Europe and over the world, who takes an interest in the military and civil affairs of this Government and people. The view which it presents of the progress of the war for quelling the rebellion, if not as brilliant as could be wished, is still sufficiently encouraging to stimulate hopes of speedy and decisive results.

The document runs rapidly over the history of events during the year, noticing in turn, and briefly, our foreign relations—the Anglo-American Slave-trade treaty—the convention with Hanover for the abolition of the States dues—the question of neutral rights—the case of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P Tordenskiola*—negro colonization in Africa and elsewhere—the new treaties with Turkey, Liberia and Hayti—our relations with various Powers in Europe, Asia and on this Continent—telegraphic communication with Europe—the condition and prospects of our Western Territories—the state of the public finances—the War and Navy Department reports—the financial condition of the Post-office Department—the affairs of the Department of the Interior—the Homestead Law—the condition of the Indians, and the Indian massacres in Minnesota—the Pacific Railroad and other internal improvements—the new Department of Agriculture and its labors; after all of which the President recalls attention to, and discusses at some length, the question of what he terms "Compensated Emancipation," and closes the discussion and the Message by an earnest appeal on the subject to Congress and to his fellow-citizens,—adding that "The fiery trial through which we are now passing will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generations."

The public will not be surprised to learn from the Message that our relations with foreign Powers have been somewhat seriously affected by the war, which necessarily touches injuriously the commercial interests of the whole world. No doubt can be entertained, from the tone of the President's remarks on the subject, that all the claims of foreign nations for the redress of injuries sustained by their subjects will be adjusted in accordance with equity and international law. Our Government, certainly, shows every disposition to avoid protracted disputes, and offers to refer all these cases to a fair and disinterested tribunal.

The President's language on the subject of the finances, authorizes the belief that there will be no substantial departure from the policy hitherto pursued. His advice that the country return to a specie basis for its currency as speedily as possible, will meet with universal assent; but it will not be easy, we apprehend, to name the day when this can probably be done.

What the President has to say of prospective emancipation, and of the colonization of the enfranchised slaves, will not command universal assent, and we deem it very doubtful whether Congress will enact the laws necessary to carry his recommendations into effect. But no one can doubt that the President has made them from the most patriotic motives, and with a sincere desire to contribute all in his power to the permanent settlement of the most important question of the age.

FRANCE AND THE WAR.—The French proposal for mediation will give to many among us a different idea from what they have had of the purposes and wishes of France. There have been two parties among us on this question,—the one insisting that France had been from the first impatient to interfere in behalf of the South, and the other representing her as continually repressing the impatience of England to interfere. *Vanity Fair* some two or three weeks ago had an expression of this latter view representing John Bull urging on Monsieur Crapaud to attack the American Eagle in its wounded condition, while the latter responded, "Not yet." *Vanity Fair* will have to reconsider that picture. The diplomatic notes show plainly that this time, at least, it was France who was impatient to go forward, and England who was inclined to look before she leaped.

The London *Times*, (and it gives us pleasure now and then to agree with that journal in its views), puts forward this feature of the case quite prominently. It calls attention to what is, if it is a fair inference to draw, a proof that our reliance upon French good will toward us must be given up, viz.: the purpose which France had in view in her proposition of an armistice for six months, the result of which would be, as the *Times* well says, to tie up our right hand, to allow our enemies "to reprovision themselves and to restore their credit by the export of their cotton," and, at the same time, to cut ourselves off "from our most promising field of operations for a whole year," and would be therefore "very convenient to the South, very convenient to England, and very convenient to France," but very destructive to us. This is so plainly true that we cannot but wonder at the proposition finding so open an utterance. It reads strangely in the midst of all the protestations of the "benevolent character" of the feelings of France toward us, to see a proposition which the *Times* calls "so manifestly an act of favoritism to the South and of hostility to the North that *even the Democratic Party* could not fail to exclaim against it."

And yet this step is but the preliminary to the real "joint action" as proposed by France. We spoke on Tuesday last of the sinister significance of the expression that Russia "had not agreed to coöperate." We find in the *Times* the same view, only still more strongly expressed. It speaks of the "joint *action* of the three Powers" which the French journal *La Patrie* said was in view, and it says that this "must mean, if it mean anything, the putting forward a substantive proposition for acceptance or rejection by the belligerents, and the pressing that proposition upon them by some prospect of subsequent action against the belligerent which shall reject it, or in favor of the belligerent which shall accept it"—and our readers can judge how favorable that "substantive proposition" would be to us, and what that "subsequent action" would be, the preliminary to which should be an armistice for six months, with all the help for the South, and disaster for us involved in it.

The more we learn about this matter, the more reason do we see for satisfaction that the English Government appreciated, as fully as they did, the terrible importance of this step, which France so lightly proposed, and the immense difficulties in which its adoption would have placed them all. The thought of its possible adoption opens to us a vista of war, such as we hope never to see, but which, if it should come, we should make terrible to others as well as to ourselves.

The effect of this is to make us the more impatient to be free of this load of the rebellion—to make us long for the time when, with treason crushed at home, we may be freed from this half patronizing, half impudent tone of European Powers toward us, and may again, as of old, go on in our own course of development without troubling ourselves about any "joint action" of the three Powers, or of all the Powers together. We beg Heaven only that when that time shall come, our disgust at the irksomeness of this meddling may not make the recoil too violent.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

We devote so large a space to the publication of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that we cannot afford to accompany it with a complete analysis in these columns. The entire report would fill over a dozen closely-printed columns of our paper—equal to an ordinary duodecimo volume of 300 pages. We are obliged to omit considerable portions, in order to get in even a general view of its contents.

Mr. WELLES, rather unfortunately, we think, undertakes to write a complete history of the war, in so far as the navy has participated in its operations. He endeavors to describe every engagement that has taken place, from the grand fights before Island Ten, Hilton Head, Memphis, New-Orleans, Roanoke Island, and the contest between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, down to the most trivial reconnoissance of a single gunboat into creek or inlet. These descriptions are drawn in the minutest details, such as the very second by nautical time of opening fire, the exact period of action, and the moment at which the rebel ensigns came down and the National Flag went up. This part of the history of the war was all deeply interesting in its day; but it was presented to the country in the official reports of Commanders and in the voluminous and vivid correspondence of the public Press, in the current history of the year, and we do not see the necessity or propriety of the compilation and republication of the whole of it in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy. That will be the work of the historian—when he shall reproduce the newspapers of the present day. Our naval battles and triumphs, in the war with the rebellion, have been glorious; and Secretary WELLES rather weakens the *prestige* of his department by impressing it upon the country, as if we were quite unaware of the fact.

The material portion of the Secretary's report is his account of the growth and present strength of the navy, and the effectiveness of it in enforcing the blockade and keeping the ocean clear of privateers. When Mr. WELLES assumed charge of the Navy Department in March, 1861, there were but 42 vessels then in commission, and most of them abroad. There were only 7,600 seamen then in the pay of the Government, and on the 10th of March, only 207 in all the ports and receiving-ships of the Atlantic coast, to man our ships and protect the Navy-yards and dépôts, and aid in suppressing the rising insurrection. At the present time, by purchase and by construction, the Government has afloat, or progressing to completion, a naval force of 427 vessels, and carrying 3,268 guns. So sudden and so vast a naval armament has not been witnessed in modern times. Of the 427 vessels in service, 104 only are sailing vessels, 323 are steam vessels, and 123 of these latter have been *added by construction*. This speaks more than almost any other fact of the great energy and prodigious achievements of the Navy Department. These new vessels of war are of no mean capacity and calibre, as the following description of them will show:

Description.	No. of Ves'ls.	Guns.	Tons.
Second-class screw sloops-of-war.........	13	16	16,396
Screw gunboats.........	27	116	14,033
Side-wheel gunboats.........	39	296	36,377
Armored wooden vessels......	12	65	20,893
Armored iron vessels.........	32	74	32,631
Total.........	123	659	120,290

Mr. WELLES points to the work of his immense improvised navy, and claims practical success in its blockading service—the most prodigious ever undertaken by any Government. The high price of cotton in our own and foreign countries, when the South has millions of bales of it, and the exorbitant price in the South of all articles of foreign manufacture, is conclusive proof of the efficiency of the blockade. Mr. WELLES thinks all the Southern ports will be in our possession at an early day, when, he suggests, a part of the blockading force may be spared to chase rebel pirates from the high seas—a not very consoling prospect to American commerce, it must be said.

The Secretary of the Navy speaks with evident disgust of the action of England in permitting the rebel privateer, the *Alabama*, to leave her ports to harass American commerce, and suggests that the British Government might justly be called on to make up to American shippers and shipowners the losses inflicted on them by the *Alabama*. With regard to the future of American (Southern) commerce, the Secretary suggests that when all the Southern coast and ports are safely in our possession, the blockade should be dissolved and the ports opened to general commerce, under such limitations, conditions and restrictions as it would clearly be within the province of the Government to impose, and without offence to the laws of nations. This is an important suggestion, and probably foreshadows the Administration policy.

The minor suggestions of the Report, as to dock-yards, naval schools, hospitals, etc., will be sought for in the body of the document itself by all interested in their consideration. On the whole, the exposition of Secretary WELLES, though very prolix, will generally be regarded as satisfactory.

The Election To-Day.

We desire merely to remind our readers that our municipal election takes place to-day, and that it behooves them not to neglect the duty of voting for the candidates who seem to them best fitted for responsible public trusts. The most important of the offices to be filled is that of Comptroller, and the choice lies between ROBERT T. HAWS, whose discharge of the duties of that most responsible position for the last two years have commended him to the universal confidence and esteem of all our intelligent citizens, without distinction of party,—and Judge BRENNAN, whose only claims to the place grow out of the fact that he is the regular nominee of the Democratic Party. For Corporation Counsel, the candidates are A. W. BRADFORD, formerly Surrogate of the City, and JOHN E. DEVELIN—both men of character and professional ability. For Aldermen, Councilmen and School officers, both parties have their candidates in the field, and it is for every citizen to exercise his best judgment and discretion in making a selection.

THE PRIZE HIAWATHA.—We have noticed, with surprise and regret, that no further steps have been taken in the United States Circuit Court in relation to the missing cargo of the prize *Hiawatha*. There has been neglect somewhere. Here has been $20,000 worth of property spirited out of the custody of the United States Marshal, and which will not be forthcoming when the final decree shall be made in the cause, and if that final decree shall forfeit the goods there will be $10,000 less for the Government, and $10,000 less for the naval captors, unless some steps are taken in the matter.

In all such affairs nothing is gained by delay, and yet here it has been about six months since this deficiency was first brought out, and several months since an order was made requiring the Marshal to show cause why the property should not be forthcoming. And for a month and more Judge NELSON, who made the order, was here holding Court; but, so far as we can learn, the matter was not mentioned in Court, except on one occasion, when the Judge intimated his determination to go to the root of the thing, if it was ever brought before him. Yet no motion was made in the matter, and now Judge NELSON has gone to Washington, and will not be here again till next Spring. We cannot understand why this matter was allowed to be put aside in this way. We know that the District-Attorney has been pretty busy since the Judge came here, but we doubt whether he could not have attended to it fully as advantageously as to some others. And if his time was too much occupied, why could not the counsel for the captors, who is especially appointed to take care of the interests of the sailors, have pressed the matter? It was one of more importance to the navy than many others, for if our sailors are to stand the chance of losing their prizes after they have been committed to the custody of the Court, without any redress, they will not find much encouragement to vigilance.

The matter should have been pressed. What the neglect was, exactly, and just who is to blame, makes no especial difference. We are well satisfied that there is no valid reason for its not having been attended to. Perhaps some of the parties concerned may have thought that the Supreme Court this Winter may reverse the decree of condemnation and order the property to be restored to the claimants, and then these ugly facts would be passed over in silence, since the claimants could hardly call for a delivery of the goods, in face of their having been received by their agent, Mr. POTTS. This result might, indeed, settle the pecuniary claim involved in the matter, but the questions involved in it as to the proper custody of prize property should none the less receive the attention and consideration of the authorities, and there should be no more delay in securing such consideration and determination than is unavoidable. We do not know as it is possible to bring the question up before the Court until Judge NELSON's return here; but, if it can in any way be done before then, the officers of the Government should not fail to do it.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

Another Privateer Reported to have Left Liverpool.

STILL ANOTHER NEARLY READY.

A Rumor of a Protest from Secretary Seward.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Nov. 29,
Via SACKVILLE, Monday, Dec. 1.

The Canadian screw-steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool Thursday, Nov. 20, via Londonderry, Nov. 21, passed the Cape at 5 o'clock this (Saturday) evening, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press.

Steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

A dispatch from Hamburg, received on Friday, 21st, states that the steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York for Hamburg, was ashore off Alten Brush (or Altona Beach.) Her mails and passengers have been safely landed at Hamburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following was posted at LLOYD'S on the 19th of November:

"It is reported that a steamer has left Liverpool with a view of capturing or destroying vessels and cargoes sailing under the Federal flag, and that another will shortly follow."

Insinuations have been on foot for some time that two steamers, recently built in the Mersey, were intended for some such service as above stated, but these insinuations have never exceeded mysterious whisperings.

The London *Times*, of the 20th of November, in its City Article, says:

"The report that Mr. SEWARD has addressed our Government in a tone of displeasure at aid alleged to have been given the *Alabama*, in British ports, created for a time some little uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, many persons believing that no Minister would be willing to put himself in such a position as that which Mr. SEWARD occupies on this question unless it were in the desperate hope of finding a cause of external quarrel at any cost, in order to avert impending events at home."

The London *Times* notices CASSIUS M. CLAY'S and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S controversy at the Academy of Music, in New-York, under the similitude of a "Sparring Match," and says it was a somewhat farcial display.

LATEST NEWS BY THE HIBERNIAN.

(*By Telegraph from Liverpool.*)

LONDONDERRY, Friday.

The leading papers reiterate the argument that the Federal Government has no grounds for complaint in the case of the *Alabama*, the Federals having notoriously taken advantages of all opportunities offered.

Steamship *Norwegian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

COTTON—The sales in the Liverpool Market for the three days add up 4,500 bales, of which 1,500 bales were to speculators and exporters. Prices are dull but nominally the same as last noted. The market closed with a better feeling.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market closing very dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market is steady, but quiet, with the exception of Corn, which is still advancing. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, quote FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull, but steady; Red Western, 9s. 3d.; Red Southern, 9s. 9d.@10s.; White Southern, 10s. 6d.@11s.; White Southern, 11s. 3d.@12s. CORN firmer, and advanced 3d.@6d.; Mixed, 29s. 9d.; White, 31s.@32s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull. PORK quiet, but steady. BACON easier. LARD dull, but steady. TALLOW quiet and steady. SUGAR dull and firm. COFFEE inactive. RICE quiet. ASHES—Pots and Pearls firm, at 33s.@34s. ROSIN—Common firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 118s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT steady, and declined 1s.@2s. FLOUR declined 6d. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. RICE firm. TEA steady. TALLOW dull, at 46s.@46s. 3d. LINSEED OIL dull, at £39@£39 3s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities, owing to the steamer *Edinburgh's* advices, declining; Illinois Central, 43@42 discount. Erie Shares, 42@43.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Nov. 21.

COTTON dull, and declined 1d.@2d. on the week. Sales of the week, 17,000 bales, at irregular prices. Sales to speculators, 5,000 bales, and to Exporters, 1,250 bales. Sales to-day, 6,000 bales, at irregular prices. Sales to exporters, 3,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.........	26d.	Middling Orleans...	21¾d.
Fair Mobile.........	25d.	Middling Mobile....	21d.
Fair Uplands.........	24d.	Middling Uplands...	20d.

Stock in port, 292,000 bales, of which 34,500 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS steady. CORN firm; Mixed, 30s. PROVISIONS inactive.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Nov. 21.

Consols for Money, 93¼.

American Securities steady; Illinois Central, 43@44 discount; Erie Shares, 42@43.

Decrease of Bullion in the Bank of England for the week, £225,000.

FIRST VOYAGE OF THE PASSAIC.

Steering an Iron-Clad with a Looking-Glass.

ON BOARD THE PASSAIC,
FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 30, 1862.

We have arrived here safely, and I hasten to transmit an account of the first voyage of the "Second Monitor." I have already telegraphed about the two bolts starting in our boiler. It made it necessary to shut off steam, and we were towed up. But the trial was over—the experiment fairly tested. I suppose you know that, beside the apparatus for firing our great gun, and the small hole in the turret, there were other principles involved in this ship which needed application to show their value. They were:

First—The water-tight nature of the turret.

Second—The arrangement for using the compass.

Third—The sea-going qualities of the ship.

In regard to the first named principle, it will be remembered that the leakage of the original *Monitor's* turret was found to be a serious inconvenience. Water forced itself under the huge "castle of iron," and in a heavy sea, when these low craft are almost "buried in the deep," it was thought that this feature would be fatal to their success. A new invention was devised to remedy the difficulty. It has worked, and now the turret is water-proof. There is even no use for the little channel made to carry off the "inevitable leakage," as there is no leakage at all.

The second principle is a grand one. It enables a sailor to steer the heaviest iron-clad *through a looking glass*. You know that no compass can perform its functions within such an iron prison as a turret. The magnetic needle acts sluggishly and lifeless, pointing never correctly. There was another difficulty to be overcome. It has been removed in a beautiful manner. The reflection of the compass' movements is conveyed to the helmsman through a mirror, the compass itself being raised far above the deadening influence of the iron house. In battle the compass is removed, it being only essential at sea. A wag observed that the looking glass will also make the Jack Tars look to their cleanliness, or to their dirtiness.

The third principle tried is the general sea-going qualities of the new Monitors. Being water tight, where alone water could always come, they are safe. If waves reach the top of the turret they may wash over, but cannot drown anybody. The steadiness of the craft is wonderful. Moving through the roughest tide, she is as free from rolling and pitching as one could well imagine. With fine engines she might steam round the world.

We are ordered to Washington. What is the business on hand for us it is not for me to say, if I know. But Monitor No. 2 is successful, and that is good news enough for one letter.
DURROW.

A VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

The Rebels Under Gen. Marmaduke Defeated by Gen. Blunt.

The Confederates Driven Back to Van Buren.

A Successful Cavalry Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1.

The following has been received at headquarters:

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. BLUNT, with his division, made forced marches and attacked the enemy yesterday morning, at Cane Hill. The battle lasted for several hours. The enemy, under Gen. MARMADUKE, began to fall back about one o'clock, but retreated, fighting, until sundown.

The victory was complete. Our loss is not great.

The enemy's loss is much greater than ours.

Our forces camped on the battle-field.

The enemy has retired to Van Buren.

S. K. CURTIS, Major-General.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. DAVIDSON telegraphed that a cavalry expedition, under Major TORRY, to the forks of Mingo and St. Francis, captured Col. PHELAN and ten men of the rebel army.
S. K. CURTIS, Major-General.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT CANE HILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 29.

Gen. BLUNT, with 5,000 National soldiers, attacked and routed 8,000 rebels, under Gen. MARMADUKE, at Cane Hill, Ark., on the 20th instant.

Sixty rebels were killed in the engagement, and the balance driven some twenty miles.

Gen. BLUNT telegraphs that the rebels are badly whipped, and will not probably venture north of the Boston Mountains again this Winter; and as they have consumed all the subsistence in the Valley of the Arkansas, they must soon retreat into Texas.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Status and Sundry Surmises.

This is the day.

The opportunity is offered to our citizens to renew the official service of a faithful, capable and tried Comptroller in the person of ROBERT T. HAWS, or to intimate to him a preference for one whose education, talent and experience in no way entitle him to such distinction.

Very large odds are offered by the Brennan men, and it is a matter of general remark that at no previous Charter election has there been so much money in the hands of sports and professionals for open and avowed bribery and corruption as now. The query where does it come from, and who will ultimately have to stand it, might be considered impertinent, but is, nevertheless, suggested by an inquiring mind.

The Aldermanic struggle is a strange one, and the result will be a mixed one. Private feuds, partisan jealousies, and pecuniary combinations, we fear, have more to do with it than the desire to elect good and competent men.

The contest between SMITH and FOX will be very close. Mr. SMITH is a good man and deserves the position. In the Third District Mr. HENRY stands the best chance, and will, without doubt, go in.

Mr. KEECH, in the Fifth District, has gained largely in the last day or two, and at present it is difficult to say which will be the lucky man.

Mr. CHIPP will probably be returned from the Seventh District.

The friends of Mr. DAYTON, in the Ninth District, feel confident of his election, but those of Mr. RYERS offer the largest odds.

In the Eleventh District the Democratic factions will fight like Kilkenny cats, and possibly Mr. REED will be so fortunate as to secure the bone of contention.

In the Thirteenth there is a very queer combination, from which it is difficult to predict anything. Mr. ALLEN is regarded as the probable lucky man.

Mr. FROMENT's chances are considered the best in the Fifteenth District.

In the Seventeenth District Democrats will fight Democrats, Republicans will fight Republicans. Should Mr. DUNNING succeed, the District will be well represented; should Col. LONG prevail, the clique which for so many years has ruled the District and managed its public affairs for its individual interests, will be swept to the wind, and a good, sound man put over them.

The Councilmen and School Officers, whose very name is legion, and whose prospects no man can in one night consider, we respectfully leave in the hands of their constituency. "God speed the right," is our pious and unaffected desire, the right in this instance being the absolute success of the Republican ticket.

FOURTEENTH WARD SCHOOL-COMMISSIONER.—ROBERT TAYLOR, the nominee for this office of a portion of the Republican party, has withdrawn, and Mr. JOHN HOOPER, who was in the field as a candidate of a majority of the party, now has the field to himself. Mr. HOOPER is well known as a public-spirited citizen, and for his integrity and personal worth. He is also an experienced friend and servant of the cause of education, having served as school-commissioner in the Second Ward for several consecutive years. His election will be a public benefit.

FIFTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.—Mr. VAN COTT, of the Fifth Councilmanic District, issues the following card:

I hereby withdraw my name as a candidate for Councilman in the Fifth Councilmanic District, and respectfully ask my friends to support FREDERICK REPPER for the same office, he being a good Union man, and having filled the position for the last two years to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.
THOMAS G. VAN COTT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the popular opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" will be performed this evening, with Mme. LORINI as *Lucrezia*; MORENSI as *Orsini*; BRIGNOLI as *Gennaro*, and SUSINI as the *Duke*. This opera with the above cast, has had the greatest success at the New-York Academy.

MR. HERRIES' LECTURES.—Mr. WILLIAM HERRIES, of the New-York Press, will deliver the first of a series of lectures at Christ Church, East Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, on the "History and Progress of English Literature."

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Report of Postmaster-General Blair.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1.

The Report for this year exhibits a very healthy financial condition of the Post-office Department, and shows it to be thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of improvement. The efficiency of the service has been maintained at the highest point, accompanied by a great diminution of expenditures. The gross revenues of the Department for this fiscal year, including the standing Treasury credit for free mail matter, and a small amount appropriated for the relief of individuals, was $9,012,549 56. The expenditures for the same year amounted to $11,125,364 13. The regular postal revenue for 1862 is only $49,470 50 less than it was for the fiscal year 1861, during a large part of which year revenue was paid in from all the States of the Union. This fact shows a large increase in the correspondence of the loyal States. While the revenues have been so nearly sustained at the highest standard, the expenses have been largely reduced. For the preceding year the expenditures were $2,481,394 98 greater than last year. The following comparisons of figures are interesting:

Expenditures for 1860, for service in all the States, $14,874,772 89; revenues for the same year, $9,218,067 40; deficiency, $5,656,705 49. Expenditures for 1861, (service interrupted in 1861,) $13,606,759 11; gross revenues for 1861, (service interrupted in 1861,) $9,049,296 40; deficiency, $4,557,462 71. Expenditures for 1862, $11,125,364 13; revenues for 1862, $9,012,549 56; deficiency, $2,112,814 57; reduction of expenditures as compared with 1860, $3,749,408; reduction of expeditures as compared with 1861, $2,481,394.

The Department has not been for many years so nearly self-sustaining. This result is largely owing to the suspension of postal expenditures in the South, which were greatly in excess of postal receipts, but not alone to that. A revision of all discretionary expenses has been made, and large reductions ordered. The pay of agents has been regraded and equalized. Economy has been reëstablished in the larger offices, where waste was found. Incompetency, wherever found in official position, has been removed, and an effort made to adopt a standard of merit and administrative efficiency, in lieu of other and inferior motives for appointment. The Postmaster-General expresses his determination to adhere to this course.

The number of postage stamps issued to Postmasters, during the year, was 7,078,188. The value of letter envelopes was $733,255 50. The value of stamped newspaper wrappers, $23,648 50; increase of issue, over 1861, $1,144,858 27. The total value sold was $6,910,131 89.

The increasing demand on the part of the public for the stamped newspaper wrappers, shows that their introduction has satisfied a public demand, and promoted the convenience of correspondents.

In the first quarter of the current year, ending Sept. 30, the number of stamps issued to Postmasters was 104,000,000. Their calls for about 200,000,000, which would have been nearly sufficient to meet the demand for a year. This extraordinary demand arose from the temporary use of these stamps as a currency by the public, in lieu of the smaller denominations of specie, and ceased with the introduction of the so-called postal currency.

The difference between the value of stamps sold and stamps canceled in the fiscal year, 1862, shows $738,379 96, as the amounts in the hands of purchasers on the 1st of July, 1862.

The whole number of dead letters received and examined during the year is 2,282,019, which is 267,000 less than in the previous year. The whole number of valuable letters sent out by the dead letter office was 51,239. Many interesting details are given in the report touching the operations of this office. Out of 21,493 cases where causes of non-delivery were ascertained, only 225 were attributable to the fault of postmasters; 822 letters had no address whatever.

Congress, at its first session, passed an Act authorizing the employment of twenty-five additional clerks to facilitate the return of dead letters to their writers, with the expectation that the receipts of postage thereon would cover the appropriation of $20,000 for their compensation. The result thus far shows that an excess of revenue therefrom over the expenses has accrued to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The whole number of Post offices in the United States remaining established on the 30th of June, 1862, was 28,875, of which there were in the loyal States and districts 19,973, and in the insurrectionary States and districts there were 8,902. The net increase in the established offices over last year was 121. The number of cases acted upon by the appointment office during the year was 7,785. The total postages accrued on United States and European mails during the year amounts to $1,144,095 82, being a reduction of the amount of the previous year of $217,940 88. Of the total amount collected, the excess collected in the United States was $212,607 36, which constitutes the balances paid to the several foreign Departments, the cost of exchange being defrayed by the United States. The Postmaster General objects to this cost as inequitable, and proposes, if possible, to relieve the Department from this burden.

The Postmaster-General has made special efforts to relieve the foreign correspondence of the country from its complexity now so embarrassing alike to correspondents and to postal officers. Separate negotiations have been found inadequate to secure simple and satisfactory arrangements. He therefore opened a correspondence in August last, through the Department of State, with foreign administrations, proposing a convention of postal representatives at some convenient point to consider the enumerated difficulties and the means of remedying them.

Several replies have been received from the various Governments, and all are favorable and agree to the project. This country, comprising emigrants from almost every civilized nation, is especially interested in the subject proposed to be brought before this Conference. It is a species of postal improvement requiring the establishment of greater uniformity and some common principle of arrangement, and is connected with our prosperous commercial intercourse with other countries.

The mail lettings, which went into effect on the 1st of July last, in the Western Division, and were effected on such favorable terms, as compared with the previous lettings, that a reduction of expenditure resulted to the Government of $331,000. At the same time the length of the routes was increased by 159 miles, with an annual increase of transportation of 754,428 miles. Notwithstanding this increase of service, the net saving is over nine per cent. as compared with the previous term.

The total annual cost of the internal service, in operation on the 30th of June last, was $5,853,834, to which add the cost of the various agencies, route and local messengers, etc., etc., $460,630 92, and the cost of the service at that date is $6,314,464 92, which includes $1,000,000 for the Overland Mail route, not before charged upon the revenues of this Department.

The saving in the lettings of the West to July, 1862, is attributed to a strict adherence to the law of 1845 authorizing what is known as star bids.

The report renews the recommendation for codifying all the postal laws, and hopes it may be done at this session.

Among the improvements under consideration by the Postmaster-General is that of embossing postal stamps on business and other envelopes supplied for that purpose by persons desiring to furnish their own designs. It is believed that this will largely increase the use of stamped envelopes in lieu of stamps, which is an object of great importance to the Department.

He also discourages the use of the mails for transmitting money and speaks favorably of a limited money order system, and offers an amendment to the registry system by which a return receipt shall be sent to the dispatching party as evidence of the fact and date of delivery of his package. He also proposes to abolish many of the discriminating rates of postage now existing, approximating, as far as possible, to unanimity, and increasing the efficiency and extent of the delivery and collection of letters by carriers in cities.

The attention of the public is called to the great importance of good postal officers for a successful administration of this Department. If the Postmasters and their clerks are selected without chief reference to their efficiency and personal fitness, no amount of good legislation will secure public satisfaction. An energetic, faithful and efficient Postmaster, devoted to the interests of the public service, should be retained as long as he illustrates those qualities in his administration of the office. He attributes the success of the English system largely to the permanent character of their officers, and their familiarity with the laws and regulations. He regrets the extent to which other motives to appointments have prevailed in this country. He urges a return to the old standard of honesty, capability and fidelity, and anticipates more public satisfaction and administrative success from the adoption of such a principle than from any other single act of reform. He uses this language:

It is my intention to adhere firmly to my determination to displace incompetency and indifference wherever found in official position under my control, without any discrimination in favor of appointments I may have made under misinformation of facts.

The document, as a whole, will be read with unusual interest, and contains numerous suggestions of great importance to this branch of the public service.

LECTURE ON SWIFT.—Mr. MASON JONES will deliver his fifth oration at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening—Subject "Dean Swift and his Critics," and will repeat the same oration at the Brooklyn Academy on the Friday evening following.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, DEC. 2.—Nos. 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.

[Advertisement.]

Good soap is the desideratum of every housekeeper. Those who try PYLE's O. K. Soap will not be disappointed. It is pure, removes dirt easily, becomes very hard, and therefore durable. It is rapidly coming into favor among the intelligent and economical. Sold by grocers generally. JAMES PYLE Manufacturer, No. 350 Washington-street, corner Franklin, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, and to be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing, will be found the President's Message in full. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth—Use Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, which will greatly facilitate the process, and regulate the bowels. Mrs. WINSLOW is an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, and has made a discovery that gives relief and health to Infants. 25c. a bottle.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
The world's great remedy for
COLDS, COUGHS, CONSUMPTION,
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Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
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Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.
Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the dépôt.
CONRAD FOX, No. 84 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BEVERLY—HUTCHINSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at the Dutch Reformed Church, 27th-st., by Rev. M. Ganse, Mr. GEORGE W. BEVERLY to Miss SARAH J. HUTCHINSON, both of this City.

FRY—THURSTON.—In Lynn, on Saturday, Oct. 30, by Rev. R. S. Edis, of Bolton, Mr. THOMAS E. FRY, of New-York, to Miss CLARA W. THURSTON, of Lynn. No cards issued.

GEISSE—STEVENS.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 29, by Rt. Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., Lieut. WM. F. GEISSE to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of the late James H. Stevens, of this City. No cards.

HADFIELD—WILSHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 30, 1862, by Rev. W. Staple, Mr. HENRY HADFIELD to Miss ANN WILSHAW, of East Williamsburgh.

☞ Sheffield, Eng., papers please copy.

McINTIRE—GREER.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, by Rev. James Thompson, Mr. JAMES C. McINTIRE, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARGARET GREER, of this City.

PERKINS—SIMONDS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, Capt. F. W. PERKINS, U. S. V., to Miss LAURA, daughter of George W. Simonds, Esq., of Fitzwilliam, N. H.

MANSON—FOSTER.—At Chiltern, Victoria, on Thursday, April 3, by Rev. H. Seaborn, of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. DONALD MANSON (of Messrs. J. Manson & Co.) to Miss HANNAH, eldest daughter of Mr. John Foster, of New-York, U. S. A.—*Melbourne Argus.*

WILLIAMS—CRANE.—On Monday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Everard Kempshall, Mr. J. H. Williams, of Passaic, and Miss M. A. ADELAIDE, daughter of A. G. Crane, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J. No cards.

DIED

BOYD.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, of consumption, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Edward Boyd, aged 40 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 368 2d-av., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

GORDON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 1, of inflammation of the lungs, FRANCIS GORDON, late of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the 81st year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 115 West 40th-st., on Wednesday, at 1½ P. M., without further notice.

☞ Banffshire *Journal* and Aberdeen papers please copy.

HART.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 21, of secondary hemorrhage of a bullet wound received at the battle of Antietam, DAVID H. HART, of the Fifty-ninth Regiment N. Y. V., in the 28th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the house of his father, Robert D. Hart, No. 184 Allen-st.

LEVNORI.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 30, IDA SEIXAS, youngest daughter of Lewis J. and Harriet A. Levnori, aged 1 month and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from corner of Broadway and Bartlett-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 11 A. M.

MARDEN.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, after a short illness, ADALINE C., beloved wife of John W. Marden, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 743 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PELTON.—At Staten Island, in the 75th year of her age, CATHARINE C., wife of Daniel Pelton.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

RICHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 1, WM. W. RICHARDS, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of Mr. Wm. P. Southworth, No. 302 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn.

ROBINSON.—On Monday morning, Dec. 1, CARRIE ESTELLE, youngest daughter of Albert W. and Elizabeth Robinson, aged 3 years, 9 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 18 Jones-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock, P. M. without further notice.

☞ Sullivan County papers please copy.

SCOTT.—At Catskill, on Sunday morning, Nov. 30, MARY SCOTT, daughter of the late Judge Scott.

The funeral services will be held at Cattskill on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 2, 1862.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 569.—Dec. 1, 1862.
66, 1, 25, 54, 29, 78, 15, 9, 22, 64, 34, 58, 44.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 570—Dec. 1, 1862.
15, 52, 6, 25, 54, 16, 18, 31, 22, 26, 12, 1.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORmation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

DR. HARRISON'S
CHALYBEATE TONIC,
A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND MUSCULAR DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, TORPID LIVER, COSTIVENESS, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

When used in connection with his celebrated PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the GOUT.

This Tonic is made from the pure native CATAWBA WINE and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of IRON, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
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MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.
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SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO YOUNG OFFICERS.
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HARPER & BROTHERS,
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HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
BUTTERFIELD'S OUTPOST DUTY. Camp and Outpost Duty for Infantry. With Standing Orders, Extracts from the Revised Regulations for the Army, Rules of Health, Maxims for Soldiers, and Duties of Officers. By DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Brigadier-General Volunteers, U. S. A. 18mo, flexible cloth, 50 cents.

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. HOOKER TO GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

DEAR GENERAL: I have read your work on the Duties of Outposts, and of those of the officers responsible for their conduct and instruction, with great satisfaction. No suggestion of mine can add to its completeness. You should receive the thanks of every officer of the army for your services in the preparation and publication of this truly valuable work.

At the opening of the campaign, as you well knew, we had as many different systems of doing picket duty as there were divisions in the army, many of which were highly defective, and none so perfect as yours.

I shall be rejoiced to learn that the Government adopts it as its standard work on this subject, and still more that it is placed within the reach of all to read and study it.
Truly yours,
JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above work by mail, postage free, on receipt of Fifty Cents.

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[illegible]

REPUBLICAN UNION [illegible]

For Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
WILLIAM TUCKER, Chairman.
HENRY H. HEULAT, }
EDWARD S. McPHERSON, } Secretaries.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

EIGHTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Counsel to Corporation,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
For Councilmen,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
For School Commissioner,
RICHARD WARREN.
For Inspector,
JAMES W. GERARD.
For Trustees,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
JAMES C. HARRIOTT.
To fill Vacancy,
JOSEPH F. JOY.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
G. JOSEPH RUCH, }
WM. LAIMBIER, JR., } Secretaries.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT REGULAR REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
IRA A. ALLEN.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Chairman.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION,
For Alderman,
IRA A. ALLEN.
CHAS M. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.
ALEXANDER LAMONT, Secretary.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD.
TAMMANY, MOZART, TAXPAYERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

Mozart Delegates.	*Tammany Delegates.*
William Brennan,	Samuel T. Munson,
Orlando P. Smith,	Peter Welch,
William Dall,	Peter Kirchof,
Patrick Campbell,	James Watson,
Patrick Lynch.	Peter Halpin.

SAMUEL T. MUNSON, Chairman.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.
RICHARD VAN HOUTEN,
Chairman Constitutional Union Convention.
WM. S. MURRAY, Sec'y. Constitutional Union Con.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
TO THE TAXPAYERS AND ELECTORS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

Mr. LEWIS R. RYERS, having received the united nominations of Tammany, Mozart, and the Constitutional Union Parties of the Sixteenth Ward for Alderman, we heartily recommend him to the support of the Taxpayers and Electors of the Ward, sincerely believing if he is elected that he will labor in our Common Council for a wise economy in all our public expenditures, and oppose with energy and determination all schemes presented that have not justice to recommend them.

Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Walter Roome,
Richard O'Gorman,	John M. Barbour,
David V. Freeman,	Udolpho Wolfe,
E. B. Hart,	Samuel Harris,
L. N. Rosenmiller, M. D.,	O. R. King, M. D.,
Matthew McKeon,	John B. Walsh,
Edgar Stansbury,	Daniel S. Mead,
Conklin L. Martin.	

H. V. Allison, No. 11 London-terrace.
Wortendyke & Hopper, Ice dealers, No. 273 West 17th-st.
J. A. Marshall, President Consolidated Stage Company.
Downs & Merrifield, Gas-Metre Manufacturers, Nos. 340, 342, 344 and 346 West 22d-st.
Samuel C. Harriot, President Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 454 West 23d-st.
Morris Hilger, President Germania Insurance Company, No. 37 London-terrace.
C. C. Roumage, Merchant, No. 456 West 23d-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Tammany and Mozart School Conventions of the Eighteenth Ward, held corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av., on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following ticket was unanimously nominated:

For School Commissioner:
JOHN N. HAYWARD.
For School Inspector:
HUGH O. BRIEN.
For Trustees:
MICHAEL RYAN,
WILLIAM BAIRD,
EDWARD COOPER, to fill vacancy.
WM. E. CURTIS, Chairman, } Tammany
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Sec'y, } Convention.
WEARE D. PARSONS, Ch'n, } Mozart
FRED'K E. MATHER, Sec'y, } Convention.

FIFTEENTH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
WASHINGTON MURRAY.
For Inspector of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
FREDERICK WIDDOWS.
For Trustees of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
JOHN T. IRVING,
JOHN H. HARNETT.
"*To Fill a Vacancy.*"
THEODORE B. BRONSON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
SCHOOL OFFICERS TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For Commissioner,
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LE GRAND B. CANNON.
D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.
ALBON P. MANN, Secretary.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
(Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, IXth Ward; Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Election Districts, XVth Ward.)
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
CHARLES CRANE.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—(XXTH WARD,)
Regular Union, Republican and People's Candidate for Alderman,
E. HARRISON REED.

NINTH WARD SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner—JAMES W. FARR.
For Inspector—CHARLES S. WRIGHT.
For Trustees—JAMES H. TOWNSEND, JAMES HARRISON.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

TWELFTH WARD TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE.—The undersigned, members of the Twelfth Ward Tammany Hall Ward Committee, have noticed in the public Press that a portion of their associates indorse the course of John McQuade, in running as a stump candidate against Jacob M. Long, the regular nominee. We wish to be distinctly understood as repudiating their action, and will give our hearty and earnest support to JACOB M. LONG, as the only regular Democratic candidate before the people.
ISAAC VERMILYEA.
JAMES HOPE.
BENJAMIN MOORE.
ANDREW TURNIERE.
ROBERT HOUSTON.
FRANK SOUER.
HENRY J. WELSH.
JOHN BALMORE.
CHARLES HAHN.

TWELFTH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.
Alderman—Jacob M. Long.
Councilmen—David Fitzgerald, Patrick Russell, John Brice, Valentine Cook, Alexander Brandon, Wm. Joice.
School Commissioner—Sidney P. Ingraham, Jr.
Inspector—John B. Hobby.
Trustees—Benjamin Moore, John Hart.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS—For School Officers. The following gentlemen are respectfully presented for the suffrages of the citizens of this Ward, who desire men of character, intelligence and respectability to fill the position of School Officers. For School Commissioner—FREDERICK W. SMYTH. Inspector—LEWIS H. BUCKBEE. Trustees—WILLIAM SEEBACH, WILLIAM J. LEWIS. Tickets can be obtained at the office of Hammond & Romaine, No. 1,329 Broadway, or at the polls on day of election.
E. MACFARLAN, President.
W. J. FINLEY, Secretary.

FIRST, SECOND AND PARTS OF THIRD, FOURTH AND SIXTH WARDS.—REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
HENRY SMITH.
J. G. ABBE, Chairman.
JOHN M. COSTA, Secretary.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, parts of IXth and XVth Wards. Regular Democratic Union Nomination, Tammany and Mozart for Alderman VIIth Aldermanic District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP.
JOHN NASH, Chairman. IGNATIUS FLYNN Secretary. WILLIAM M. TWEED Chairman of the Tammany Hall Conference Committee. FERNANDO WOOD Chairman of the Mozart Hall Conference Committee.

FIFTEENTH WARD—REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner—ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
For Inspector—ALBERT GILBERT.
For Trustees—JAMES D. OLIVER, LINUS W. STEVENS.
To fill a vacancy—JAMES S. HUYLER.

FOR [illegible]
TWENTIETH WARD [illegible]
UNION.
CHARLES NETTLETON [illegible] E. HARRISON REED [illegible] ADOLPH [illegible]
The following is the United Republican [illegible]
For Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Counsel to Corporation,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
[illegible]
JOHN [illegible]
E. HARRISON REED.
Twentieth Ward [illegible]
DAVID McADAM, Secretary.
SAMUEL SINCLAIR, [illegible]
Twentieth Ward (26th-st. and 8th-av.) [illegible]
A. SIDNEY DOANE, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC UNION.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
WASHINGTON MURRAY.
For Inspector of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
FREDERICK WIDDOWS.
For Trustees of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
JOHN T. IRVING,
JOHN H. HARNETT.
"*To Fill a Vacancy.*"
THEODORE B. BRONSON.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner,
BENJ. G. WANDELL.
For Trustees,
MORDECAI L. MARSH,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
For Inspector,
JAMES CONDIE.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen,
SIXTH DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth WARDS.
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON,
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND,
ABRAHAM LENT,
GEORGE ROSS,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TWENTIETH WARD.

A union having been effected between the two Republican Associations of the XXth Ward, resulting in a joint ticket, which promises to be favorable to the election of the Republican candidates, I hereby, in conformity with that union, withdraw my name from the canvass as candidate for Alderman. Yours truly,
CHARLES NETTLETON.
Dated No. 63 West 29th-st., New-York, Dec. 1, 1862.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT:
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

In view of the recent unfortunate occurrence known to the electors of the District, and with a desire to promote harmony as well as to secure the election of a Democrat to the Board of Aldermen, I have determined to no longer remain in the field as a candidate for Alderman. I feel it to be my duty to express my gratitude to my many friends who have so manfully and earnestly advocated my election, and I recommend them to sustain the only Democrat now in the field as a candidate for Alderman—Mr. John Fox.
PATRICK HERRIN.

TAX-PAYERS, JEFFERSONIAN AND REGular Mozart Candidate
Third Aldermanic District.
For Alderman,
GERSHON COHEN.
DANIEL KENNEDY, Chairman.
W. H. CRANE, W. QUINN, Sec'ys.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD PEOPLE'S UNION AND TAXPAYER'S UNITED NOMINATIONS, also JEFFERSONIAN—For Alderman, NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the people's choice, and opposed to all corruption in joint convention.
JOHN B. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.
THADDEUS MEIGHAN, Secretary.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

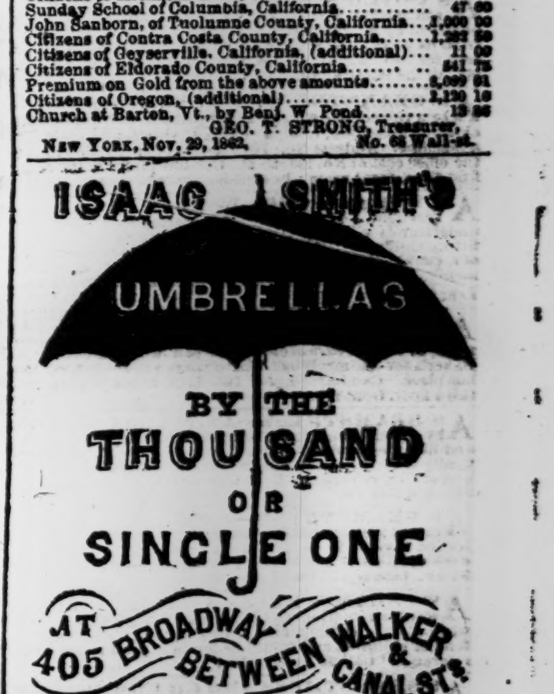
WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.
Gentlemen in want of watches that will keep correct time are invited to examine our stock of fine Swiss and English watches and pocket-chronometers. We keep only the best quality.
We have an assortment also of ladies' fine watches.
E. G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Nov. 15:

Oatman & Reid	$100 00
C. Ayers	25 00
Collection in the Church of the Intercessor, 50th-st., by W. S. Constant	22 00
Citizens of Campo Seco, California	550 00
Citizens of Placerville, California	3,517 00
Citizens of Shasta, California, (additional)	500 00
Citizens of Siskiyou County, California	4,000 00
Citizens of Mariposa, California	749 50
Citizens of Red Dog, California	520 00
Citizens of Monoma Flat, California	100 00
Citizens of Mountain View, California, (second remittance)	220 00
Citizens of Moquelumne Hill, California	117 00
Citizens of Chili Gulche, California	100 50
Post-master of Garrote, California	50 00
Citizens of Douglas City, California	300 00
Citizens of Copperopolis, California, (additional)	313 50
F. Reichling, Volcano, California	25 00
Citizens of Petaluma, California	2,000 00
Citizens of Dutch Flat, California	1,035 00
Citizens of Del Norte County, California	936 00
Citizens of Visalia, California	175 00
Citizens of Weaverville, California	2,103 00
Citizens of Walnut Grove, California	500 00
Citizens of Knight's Ferry, Carolina	535 75
Employes at United States Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, (in part)	1,743 25
Citizens of Pokerville, California	200 00
Citizens of Folsom, California	1,500 00
Citizens of Sutter's Creek, California	2,076 50
Citizens of Nelson Point, California	260 00
Citizens of Michigan Bluff, California	844 25
Sunday School of Columbia, California	47 00
John Sanborn, of Tuolumne County, California	1,000 00
Citizens of Contra Costa County, California	1,282 50
Citizens of Geyserville, California, (additional)	11 00
Citizens of Eldorado County, California	541 75
Premium on Gold from the above amounts	8,089 61
Citizens of Oregon, (additional)	2,120 10
Church at Barton, Vt., by Benj. W. Pond	13 86

GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer,
NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1862. No. 68 Wall-st.



LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 500 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City.

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TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
41, 43, 49, drew	5,450
31, 46, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $560, and 30,200 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.
For information or circulars address
J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS COOK.—[illegible] WANTED BY A PR[illegible]

[illegible]

AS COOK [illegible] SITUATION, BY A PRO[illegible] understands all kinds [illegible] to a respectable [illegible] can be given. Call at No. [illegible] 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK [illegible] COOK DESIRES [illegible] a private family; is [illegible] all its branches, and [illegible] as to character and [illegible] 35th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK [illegible] AND IRONER.—[illegible] wishes a situation as [illegible] small private family, or to [illegible] and ironing; has the [illegible] Can be seen at No. 326 6th-av., [illegible]

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY [illegible] young woman to do the cooking, wash[illegible] of a private family, in City or country; she is a first-rate hard worker, also good baker; good references; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Call at No. 143 East 35th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; is a trustworthy woman. Good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, if not engaged. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., second floor, near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing if required. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 224 [illegible]-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, poultry and all kinds of game, all kinds of pastry, and is a baker of all kinds of bread; can give the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry and pastry, turtle soups, game and fancy dishes; wages $10; no objection to the country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a private family as cook; is an excellent baker. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a first-class boarding house; understands all kinds of soups, meats and desserts; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 286 East 17th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation; is a very good plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing if required. Can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman—a Protestant—as good, plain cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small family; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 156 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family, with her daughter of 16 years, smart and diligent, can do chamberwork and waiting, and take care of children. The best of City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK—AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING IF REQUIRED.—A situation wanted as cook, by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; the best of City reference; can be seen till suited. Call at No. 1,086 Broadway, corner of 24th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family, as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 200 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands game, pastry and desserts; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS GERMAN COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN desires a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent, and can be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT PROTestant girl, of 16, a situation as nurse; will mind a baby; reads and writes; can do light chamberwork and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; is competent to teach children the first rudiments of learning fluently; wages $4 to $5 a month. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country; will be heard of for two days. Address M. C., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED, STEADY young woman wishes a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would take care of older children; is a good seamstress; can be well recommended; good City references given; lived four years in her last place, and six years in her previous place. Apply in the store, 254 West 35th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of an infant or grown children; or as chambermaid; has good City reference. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, second floor, Room No. 8, near 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to take care of an invalid lady; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 273 West 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 219 Avenue A, between 14th and 15th sts., in the store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERson wishes a situation as child's nurse; is fully qualified by long experience to take charge of an infant from its birth; the highest City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, infants' clothes, shirts, and baste for a machine. Address No. 142 8th-st., near Broadway, in the office east, or No. 130 8th-st., Clinton-place, in the rear, first floor, front room; has the best of reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and cutting and fitting children's clothes; has no objection to taking care of a couple of growing children; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days, at No. 410 6th-av., near 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take care of children; can work on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 147 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; would make herself otherwise useful; best of City reference. Call at No. 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress; no objection to assist in chamberwork; can cut and fit children's clothes; has good City reference. Call at No. 335 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; is fond of children, and would be found a good nurse; City reference. Call at No. 92 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted by a competent Protestant young woman as above; operates on Wheeler's machine; no objection to the country or to travel with a lady and take care of grown children; has the best of City reference from former employers. Can be seen at No. 127 West 40th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like to obtain work in a few private families, by the day or week. Address No. 188 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; or as nurse, and do a lady's and child's washing; wages, $7; City or country; will go in a private boarding-house. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork if required; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 26th-st., near 6th av., in the shoe-store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, in a private family, as laundress; has three years' reference. Call for two days, at No. 194 East 19th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for an excellent Protestant girl, either to take care of one child and do plain sewing, or to wait on a lady and do light chamberwork. Call at No. 254 4th-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, between 15 and 16 years of age, to take care of a child, and assist in waiting, in a respectable private family. Call at No. 307 6th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble [illegible] a situation as chambermaid [illegible] an infant from its birth; or would do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 205 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen or addressed, for two days, at No. 132 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 30 41st-st., between 4th and Madison-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and to do sewing; has four years' reference from her last employer. For particulars, apply at No. 193 Madison-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; good reference given. Inquire at No. 506 2d-av., in the thread and needle store, between 31st and 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and attend to children, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 375 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable English Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; best of references from her last place. Call at No. 130 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; 3 years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 509 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A REspectable widow woman wishes a situation in a small private family, to do general housework or chamberwork; a good washer and ironer; good reference given. Call at No. 242 7th-av., first floor, front room; to be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as competent waitress, or would assist with chamberwork; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 369 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a competent girl, with the best recommendations, having lived seven years at her last place. Apply at her present employer's, No. 20 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class waitress. The best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 145 West 31st-st., second floor.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated character and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible-house.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST., all private families and boarding-houses furnished with good servants, City or country, English, Protestant and other cooks; cooks, washers and ironers, girls for chambermaids and housework, men-servants, and all good servants wanted immediately; also, Protestant nurse and seamstress.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS GARDENER &c.—WANTED A SITUATION as vegetable gardener, also can take care of a horse or two if required, can milk cows; would make himself generally useful round a gentleman's place, is sober honest and obliging. Best of reference from last employer. Address H. C. Box No. 217 *Times* Office for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION; classic in the laying out of ornamental grounds, practical florist and fruit grower, and first-rate vegetable grower, with the best of reference. Address W. D., Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant man who understands gardening and farming, also the care and management of cattle and horses; is capable of taking charge of a place, or would take a porter's place in a store; is steady and sober; has good references. Address C. C., No. 15 John-st., for four days, Mr. Thorburn's seed-store.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young man, as gardener and groom; is a good hand with horses, and experienced in the different branches of gardening. Has good references. Address J. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

SWISS GARDENER.—A YOUNG SWISS, WHO understands farming and gardening and the management of horses, wishes a place either in the City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—SITuation wanted for a steady, reliable man; understands the care and management of horses; a careful driver, and willing in every respect to make himself useful; has excellent testimonials from last employer; wages moderate. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (opposite City Hall.)

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business, as coachman; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived as to character and capability. Address J. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young, single man (English;) thoroughly understands the management of road or carriage horses; is willing to travel; has first-class City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who understands his business, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address M. H., at W. Lockhart's, Veterinary Surgeon, No. 98 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A sober, steady single man wants a situation as coachman and gardener, or porter or fireman; is willing to do any kind of work; understands the care of horses and a good milker, with good references. Call at 149 Grand st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single young man; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; can give good reference. Address, for two days, D. C., 894 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED IN some commission or jobbing house. Refer to NEWTON CARPENTER, No. 3 College-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY REspectable steady and sober man, with unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days. Address P. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or No. 64 West 18th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take charge of horses, or work on a farm. Apply at No. 161 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., at Mr. Sheridan's, top floor.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND WIFE (both English) wants a situation together; the man understands the care of horses: the wife to cook, wash and iron; willing to make themselves generally useful; can have good reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A colored coachman and groom, thoroughly competent, sober and good tempered, who can bring the best of recommendations; a married man preferred. Apply at 8 A. M. or at 5 P. M. at No. 49 West 25th-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, TO take charge of a gentleman's place; he must understand general farming, be a good fruit and vegetable grower and florist; a married man, without family, preferred; the best of reference required. Address J. H., Darien, Conn.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a waitress and chambermaid—a well recommended, capable and strong girl. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st., second door from 8th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

A BOY—WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS of age in a crockery store. One who has been in a store before and who lives in the neighborhood preferred. Apply at No. 393 Hudson-st.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A COMPEtent book-keeper. Must be a good penman, and furnish unexceptionable references. Address B. & C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS SECOND WAITER.—WANTED, A MAN TO act as second waiter; must bring good City references. Apply on the Southwest corner of 5th-av. and 34th-st. after 6 o'clock P. M.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, AS SEAMSTRESS a French or Scotch woman who understands dressmaking. Apply with references on Wednesday or Thursday at No. 107 West 14th-st.

A SALESWOMAN.—Apply at
BLUXOME'S,
No. 1,117 Broadway.

A WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER WANTed; none but those bringing the best of City reference need apply, at No. 33 East 16th-st.

A WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, two Protestant servants; one as waitress, the other as laundress. Apply, with testimonials, at No. 307 4th-av.

[illegible] WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK, FOR A SUGAR HOUSE. Wages $10 per week. A young man as valet, to go to Europe. Apply at No. 1 Chatham-square.

WHOLESALE SALESMAN WANTED.—One thoroughly acquainted with the trade of the State of Ohio. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 64th-av. Thorough and practical instruction in book-keeping, arithmetic, and all matters pertaining to the counting-room. A good handwriting guaranteed to all in ten lessons. Separate rooms for private instruction.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. EML. BRANDEIS, PROFESSOR OF the piano, can accept a few more pupils for the morning hours. Apply at No. 57 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires a situation in a family or school. She is competent to instruct advanced pupils in Music, French, (acquired in France,) Drawing and the usual English branches. Address, for one week, S. L. W., Station D, Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CONnecticut, experienced in teaching English, French, music and drawing, desires a situation for the Winter or longer, in this City; an agreeable home more desirable than a large salary. Address E. M. S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPErienced in teaching, desires a situation in a school or private family; her acquirements are English, French, Latin, German, Music, Drawing, Painting; best of references. Address Miss H. G. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SUTLERS
SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY
OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 175 WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the firm of JOHN J. GRIFFIN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The payment of all debts and liabilities is assumed by said JOHN J. GRIFFIN, and all debts due the concern are to be paid to him.
JOHN J. GRIFFIN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862. HENRY A. SAYRE.
The undersigned will continue the manufacture of wet and dry gas meters, &c., at the same place, No. 76 West 37th-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862. JOHN J. GRIFFIN.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A VALUABLE MEDICAL patent, with introduction in the specialty practice for sale, or partner of energy and education, with some means, wanted. Address Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 639 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

RAGS! RAGS!!
100 bales of No. 1 Domestic White Rags.
100 bales of No. 2 Rags.
100 bales of Colored Rags.
20 tons of Country Mixed Rags.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers by
O. KEENEN, at 112 and 114 Norfolk-st., New-York.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.
Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

FLAX TOW FOR PAPER STOCK, &c.—For sale by S. GODDARD, No. 7 Beekman-st. Paper and twines at the lowest market price.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS AND WATER POWERS for sale, on the River St. John and its tributaries, in the Province of New-Brunswick. 13,750 Acres, consisting of the following tracts:

8,000 Acres on the Gulquack, a tributary of the Tobique, which empties into the St. John; the said land is well covered with Pine, Spruce and other timber, which has been preserved for the last twenty years.

3,000 Acres on the main Tobique, about fourteen miles from the mouth; also well covered with timber.

2,000 Acres at the Red Rapids, on the Tobique, embracing an extensive and superior water-power; about 100 Acres of this block are now in a fit state for cultivation.

450 Acres at the junction of the Aroostook and St. John Rivers; about 60 Acres of which are now ready for cultivation.

300 Acres at the fall of the Aroostook, about three miles from the mouth, embracing both sides of the river, commanding one of the best water powers in the Province.

The above water powers, both with respect to their position and capabilities of application to the manufacture of lumber and other commodities, are second to none in the Province. The whole of the above lands are also of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and should the centre route through New-Brunswick be adopted in the construction of the proposed Intercolonial Railway, it must pass either through or in the vicinity of the tracts on the Tobique.

Application to be made to the Central Bank of New-Brunswick, Fredericton.
Signed, S. W. BABBIT, Cashier.
FREDERICTON, 22d Nov., 1862.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE LARGE PROPerty advertised to be sold under mortgage foreclosure, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 M., at Trinity Building, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway, consisting by survey of about 157 City lots, of 25 by 100 feet, with large mansion and appropriate stabling, &c. &c., &c., at

FORT WASHINGTON,

Will be sold altogether in one parcel. Terms: cash in 30 days, with the usual deposit. The amount of the purchase money, over the sum of $40,000, which is needed to free the same, &c., can, if desired by the buyer, remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive at the above date and hour. There will be no postponement.

There is every probability that a large park, with a reservoir for the Croton water, will shortly be located on the high hill of Fort Washington, directly north of this land, and south of the property of Mr. Bennett.

This will at once very greatly enhance the value of all the building sites in this section of our City, and be in all respects hereafter more enjoyable for a residence than opposite the Central Park.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133⅓ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.

For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of
E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE GREAT SALE of the Fort Washington property takes place TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the basement of Trinity Building. This is the only chance that will occur in many years, to secure a property at one-half of what it will sell for inside of nine months.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET CHEAP.—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST suite of apartments in the City, with chandeliers and gas fixtures. Enquire east corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Madison-avenue stages go within one block of the premises; rooms richly papered and overlook the small parks on 4th-av; $17 per month. Also in a brown stone house, No. 617 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., one suite of apartments for $11, and one for $15; richly painted and in splendid order. Enquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTed to rent, by a small family, for three months, a moderate-sized and well-furnished house, located between 14th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Possession wanted immediately. Address, stating location, price, &c., H. A. P., Box No. 5,071 Post-office.

WANTED—A STABLE WITH ACCOMMODAtion for four or five horses and two carriages, or for two horses and one carriage, within easy reach of Fifth av. Hotel. Address, stating terms, Box No. 947 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, two single and double rooms, for the Winter, on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD floor to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GENTLEman and wife of the highest respectability, with a first-class private family centrally located above 13th-st. They require a front room on the second floor, furnished as a parlor, with bedroom adjoining. Good substantial table with home comforts requisite. Terms must not exceed $50 to $60 per month, including fire and gas. None need answer who cannot comply with the requirements stated. Address H. G. W., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE AND pleasant neighborhood, for a family of three grown persons; rooms not above second floor, with private table; references of the most satisfactory character will be required, and will also be furnished. Address, stating location, W. F. H., No. 59 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE LADY, IN a strictly private and respectable French family, where there are no other boarders and no children; not east of 4th-av. nor west of the 6th-av. Address B. M., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $8 to $10; dinner at 1; references exchanged.

ROOMS WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, for six months, two rooms and a parlor, with bathroom, in a first-class private house, between 13th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs., with or without private meals. Address, stating all particulars, Box No. 387 Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A FRONT ROOM with bedroom adjoining on second floor, with board for a gentleman and wife in a private family. Address Box No. 4,475 Post-office, New-York.

HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

This elegant and commodious hotel, erected by JAMES DONAHUE and JOSEPH A. DONAHOE, Esqs., to be conducted by Mr. LEWIS LELAND, late of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, will be ready for the reception of guests on the 1st of January, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM-STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until the 13th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with the books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1863.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, }
JAMES MACLEAN, }
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, } Committee on Supplies.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, }
JAMES W. FARR, }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Nov. 28, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office to 12 o'clock M., Dec. 3, for the purchase of $72,000 City of Brooklyn Seven Per Cent. Bonds, coupons attached, 29 years to run, interest payable May and November.
CHAS. H. COLLINS, Comptroller.

FOR SALE—PELHAM FARM NEW TOWN pippin apples, packed expressly for presents. A few barrels still remaining may be seen at the agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings. M. & J. LYNCH.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY.
Diamond and Gold WATCHES.
Superb solid SILVER WARE.
Fine FOWLING PIECES, &c., &c.
Being part of the stock of
JOSEF RAFEL, Esq., of New-Orleans,
To be sold at auction,
POSITIVELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
BY HENRY WOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 450 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3d, at 1 o'clock,
Or immediately after the
GREAT SALE OF STATUARY.

The goods, which are all guaranteed of the very first quality, will be on exhibition, and catalogues ready on Tuesday morning.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,
ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
VALUABLE ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY,
Lately imported from Italy by
Messrs. VITI BROS., late VITO VITI & SONS,
of Philadelphia, comprising
GROUPS, FIGURES AND BUSTS OF GREAT VALUE,
To be sold at auction without any reserve,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock.
By HENRY WOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
At their Salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway.

Comprising a large collection of elegant marble statuary, of the importation of Messrs. VITI BROS., and successors to the late firm of VITO VITI & SONS, of Philadelphia. This will be the first sale of the kind ever made in this City, as it will comprise statuary only, and no fancy goods whatever will be included in the sale. It is also the first sale for many years which has been made for the firm in New-York, and all the works of art offered are of a superior character, and such as must elicit the approbation of all our amateurs.

The catalogues will be ready in a few days, and will contain full descriptions of the several pieces offered; and as there has been no sales of any importance in this branch since the great sale of statuary made by Sig. VITO VITI at the ALHAMBRA HALL, in 1860, and as the present catalogue will comprise works of art of a refined nature only, it is presumed the sale will be largely attended.

The statuary will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
COPARTNERSHIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER has this day associated with him his SON and PHILIP R. WILKINS, and has removed from No. 36 Wall-st. to No. 5½ Pine-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

Referring to the above, the undersigned hereby give notice that they have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., for the continuance of a General Auction Business of Real and Personal Estate, Stocks and Bonds, and also for the buying and selling of the same at private sale.

They will also attend to the Appraisement and Division of Estates, to the procuring of Money on Securities and on Bond and Mortgage, and to the renting of houses and stores. Particular attention will be given to the sales of Household Furniture at the residence of owners.

Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds will be held as heretofore, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

In offering their joint services, the undersigned pledge themselves to be governed by the same fidelity and promptness as heretofore, which pledge, together with their long experience in business, they hope will continue to command a favorable response from their friends and the public.

Their place of business will be at No. 5½ Pine-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
PHILIP R. WILKINS,
ADRIAN H. MULLER, JR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 65 3D-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

THIRD-AVENUE—The valuable house and lot, with stable in the rear, No. 65 3d-av., east side, between 11th and 12th sts. The house is three stories and basement, brick, 25x50 feet, in fine order, and well built.

The stable is two stories, brick, 25x18 feet, fronting on the alley. Lot 25x109 feet.

Terms to suit.

Maps and further particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PICTURES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery of Mr. John Snedicor, No. 768 Broadway, near 9th-st., the valuable collection of paintings, etc., by Mr. Richard M. Staigg, who is about leaving for Europe, comprising his highly-finished pictures, sketches and studies from nature, including a miniature of Daniel Webster, from life; a study from Rembrandt, on ivory; several cabinet figure pieces; coast scenes, in oil, made at Newport; crayon drawings, etc. The pictures are now on exhibition as above until the evening of sale. Should the weather prove unfavorable the sale will take place the first fair evening. Sale without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class furniture, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, chamber and library suites of various kinds; dining-room furniture, viz.: buffets, extension tables, lounges, chairs, rosewood etageres, armoire à glace, hall-stand, &c. Particulars at sale.

N. B.—At 12 o'clock, superb rosewood upright piano, nearly new; cost $600. Sale absolute.

VALUABLE MACHINERY
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER,

Consisting of one 80-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of

T. J. B. SCHENCK, }
CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., A COLLECTION OF GEMS OF ART—being the second portion of Mr. J. P. Beaumont's collection, consisting of 96 specimens of painting of rare beauty and value, selected from the studios of artists in Holland, Belgium, France, Germany and England, and to be sold under guarantee of originality. Among them will be found works of the first-class suitable to ornament the gallery, cabinet or drawing-room of gentlemen of taste in the fine arts, by Theodore Frere, Fauvelet, Tesson, Pascal, Vaumort and other artists of Paris; Eugene Verboeckhoven, Verwee, Henriette Rouner, Vermeulen, Kruseman, Keilhoff, Von Seben, Correns, Cornet, Van Severdonck and others of Belgium; Louis Meyer, Backhuyzen, M. A. Koekkoek, Wyngaerde, Stroebel, Vaarnber, &c., of Holland, and of the English school a rare work exhibited at the Royal Academy by J. H. Mann, pupil of Baxter, entitled "The First Earring," with others by Shayer, Weigall, Borland, Dell, &c. Also, "The Roman Girl," painted in Rome in 1857, by the celebrated American artist P. F. Rothermel, a small cabinet specimen by F. Church, with others of the American school. They will be on view with catalogue on Monday and until day of sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of artistic bronzes, elegant decorated vases, bronze and gilt clocks, bisque figures, musical boxes, Bohemian glassware, papier-mache and gilt goods, &c. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, corner of High and Orange sts., Newark, N. J., all the remaining stock, tools and machinery of the Newark Machine Company, consisting of one superior planing machine, (will plain 24 feet long by 34 inches wide,) engine lathe, bolt cutter and tools, gear cutter and tools, vises, forges and blacksmith tools, &c., &c. Also, about 100 tons of iron flasks and all the patterns, drawings, &c. Catalogues ready on day of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS and RUBBERS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being an extensive assortment of Winter Goods, to which we invite the attention both of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF WOOSTER-STREET PROPERTY.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot of ground with the three houses thereon, No. 100 Wooster-st., 100 feet north of Spring-st. Map at No. 5 Broad-st.

A. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at public auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the private residence No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, piano-forte, suites, paintings, bronzes, statuary, &c. Sale positive.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, glass, crockery and plated-ware, cutlery, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 1 O'CLOCK, at his Salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., a large collection of Fine Oil Paintings, by American and Foreign Artists. They are now on exhibition.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock, at the auction store No. 47 Murray-st., a fine collection of oil paintings, by foreign and native artists. Can be examined any time before the sale.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24, 1862. }
WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE DEPARTment of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY." DR. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS, which have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress; at the same time

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM,

by strengthening, invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result. Each box contains 60 Pills.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Dr. HARVEY'S Treatise on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 50 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by
J. BRYAN, General Agent, No. 67 Cedar-st.,
(Post-office Box No. 5,079,) New-York.
Sold by all druggists.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 13 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MADISON G. HARRINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of E. W. Stoughton, No. 72 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next—dated Nov. 10, 1862.
JUBAL HARRINGTON, Administrator.
n11-law 6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmel, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept 18, 1862.
MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix.
s23-law6mTu*.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out. Mantels put up in every part of the country.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S.
"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.
Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.
WM. JACKSON, Sec.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the third day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the tenth day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the eleventh day of December next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,351, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BRACKETT & CO., EXCHANGE BROKERS, NO. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—The bills of the Bullion Bank, Washington, D. C., bought by us at ½ of 1 per cent. discount.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1862.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF ST. Louis County, due 1st December, 1862, will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage Ten Per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska Railroad, which mature Dec. 1, will be paid on that day at the Park Bank.
CHARLES A. LAMBARD, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st, and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES CAN be had in Westchester County, one hour from New-York, in a private stable above ground, with the best of hay and grain. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire of JAMES C. HARRIOTT, No. 70 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP, FOR cash or work-horses, a beautiful span of light bays, 16 hands, admirably broken and matched—just the thing for a family carriage. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, corner of Atlantic-st. and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
CINCINNATI, Nov. 22, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (EXclusive of the Government tax, which will be paid by the Company,) was this day declared, payable to Stockholders on and after the 1st day of December.

Eastern Stockholders will receive the above Dividend in New-York funds. On their request to that effect, addressed to the undersigned, a check will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as may be desired.
S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY,
No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For fencing vacant lots on south side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet west of Second-avenue; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church; southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; north side of Fifth-eighth-street; south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Seventh-avenue to buildings on said street, west of Seventh-avenue; west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; and southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known by the Ward numbers 3,318 and 3,319; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, known by the Ward map numbers 4,454 to 4,457, inclusive; on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known by the Ward map number 1,894; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number 1,891; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 15 to 29, inclusive of block 175; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 48 and 47, of block number 58; south side of Fifty-ninth-street and north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known by Ward map numbers 27, 28, 31 to 35, and 37 to 40, inclusive of block number 59; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 4, 13 to 16, 25, 51, 52 and 64, of block number 106; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 18, 19, 48, 49, 57, 57½, 59 to 61, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers street, by the Ward map numbers 1,150, 1,151 and 1,152.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue; receiving basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-street; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University-place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets; both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth-avenue from and to points half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of University-place, from a point half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of Eleventh-street, from a point half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, Public Notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City, on the first Tuesday of December next, (being the second day of December, 1862.)

The Polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR AT SUCH ELECTION ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Haws.
A COUNSEL to the CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson.
An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 17th.
Six COUNCILMEN to each Senatorial District.
One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Offices.

By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY call the attention of the public to the language of the Tax law on Telegraph Messages, viz.: Section 104 "No Telegraph Company, or its agents or employes, shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person, any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon; and in default thereof, shall incur a penalty of ten dollars."

Section 99 provides "That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, * * * the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same shall not again be used."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that stamps are in readiness, and that the law will be enforced on and after the 1st of December next. Stamps can be obtained at the usual places of sale, or at the offices of this Company.

Messages for which the telegraphic charge is twenty cents or under for the first ten words, require a one-cent stamp. Messages for which the charge is over twenty cents for the first ten words, require a three-cent stamp.
Nov. 28, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LORINI.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
SIGNORA LORINI
in her celebrated tragic character of Lucrezia.
Only night of Donizetti's grand tragic Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LORINI..........Lucrezia | MORENSI..........Maffio Orsini
BRIGNOLI..........Gennaro | SUSINI..........Duke Alfonso
Conductor and Musical Director..........Sig. MUZIO

Seats can be secured in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAVORITA—GUERRABELLA.
Director..........J. Grau.

The Free List, with the exception of the Press, is entirely suspended. No attention can be given to applicants for complimentary tickets.

NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for to-morrow's La Favorita at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3—TWELFTH OPERA NIGHT.
When will be presented Donizetti's Grand Opera of
LA FAVORITA.
SIGNORA GUERRABELLA..........as..........LEONORA
BRIGNOLI..........Fernando | AMODIO..........Alfonso
SUSINI..........Balthazzar | STOCKTON..........Inez
Conductor and Musical Director..........Sig. MUZIO
SATURDAY, Dec. 6—DINORAH MATINEE.
In active rehearsal..........IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.
The next rôles in which MLLE. CORDIER will appear, are ELVIRA, in I PURITANI and OSCAR, the Page, in IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.
MME. LORINI will shortly appear as ELENA, in LES VESPERS SICILIENNES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND DINORAH MATINEE.
FIFTH APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CORDIER.
Only performance at a Matinée of Meyerbeer's
DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)
This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, by Calvo.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:
CORDIER..........Dinorah | MORENZI..........1st Goatherd
BRIGNOLI..........Corentin | STOCKTON..........2d Goatherd
AMODIO..........Hoel | SUSINI..........The Hunter
In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY, $1.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may be had at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; Fifth-avenue Hotel, Everett House, Clarendon, Union-place Hotel, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor House, Firth & Pond, No. 547, and Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., New-York.
ORATION.
MR. MASON JONES
(of Trinity College, Dublin,)
Will deliver his FIFTH ORATION in New-York on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.
SUBJECT:
"DEAN SWIFT AND HIS CRITICS."
SYLLABUS.

Swift's Biographers and Critics: Lord Orrery, Sheridan, Delany, Dr. Johnson, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Croker and Mr. Thackeray—Swift's birth in Dublin—School and College Days—Life at Sir William Temple's—Meets King William III.—First Acquaintance with Hester Johnson (Stella)—Life of Larecor—Publishes "Tale of a Tub"—His Strange Political Career in London—Meets with Miss Vanhomrigh (Vanessa)—Intimacy with Oxford, Bolingbroke, Addison, Pope, Steele, Prior and Gay—Offends Queen Anne—Is made Dean of St. Patrick's—His Political Power in Ireland—"The Drapier's Letters"—"Directions to Servants"—Anecdotes of his Peculiar Wit—"Gulliver's Travels"—Death of Vanessa—Character of the Times in which Swift lived—Grandeur of his Genius—Character of his Writings—Their vast influence on Modern Literature—Death of Stella—The True Account of the "Stella and Vanessa"—Controversy—Moral of Swift's Life and Melancholy Death.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Jones is what may be termed an unreportable speaker, so fluent in his delivery, so varied the subjects touched upon, and so voluminous his quotations, apt and inapt. To be appreciated as an eloquent addition to the lecture rostrum, Mr. Jones must be heard, for no mere report within practical limits for a newspaper could do him justice.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

His delivery is unlike those of our lecturers in general, because he is untrammeled with notes of any kind. He rushes into his subject like a steed going up to the charge at the sound of the bugle. Sometimes he is vehement, thrilling with Celtic fire; then again he is soft, tender and pathetic.—*Scientific American.*

With a good voice, a delivery dramatically earnest, much self-possession of manner, and an uninterrupted fluency, Mr. Jones has a general style which is novel and effective.—*New-York Tribune, Nov. 13.*

Mr. Jones' comparisons and groupings were excellent, his eloquence charming, enchaining the audience throughout his oration, without the least interruption, during more than two hours. He received well-merited applause at the hands of an appreciative audience.—*New-York Express, Nov. 13.*

ADMISSION, 25 cents.
Seats in Parquet, 50 cents.

Tickets can be obtained at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; at Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Horace Waters' music-store, and at all the principal hotels.

Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock.

Mr. JONES will deliver his second oration in Brooklyn on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. Subject—*Dean Swift and his Critics.*

Mr. JONES will deliver one of his orations in Newark N. J., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
AND
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE
OF THE
SUCCESSFUL FAIRY PLAY,
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
THE SCENERY AND DRESSES COST
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
From the Sunday Times:

"Blondette," a new fairy spectacle, which was produced at this theatre last Tuesday evening, to a very full house. Decidedly this is the most superb spectacle ever produced in this city. In the "Seven Sisters" and kindred pieces, Miss Keene far surpassed all other managers previous to her time in "scenic splendors;" but in "Blondette" she has surpassed herself. The artistic combinations of color, the exquisite groupings, and the fine taste displayed in all the costumes and appointments could not have been excelled, even in Paris. We question if anything so admirable as the "Grotto of Love," the "Palace of Lace," the "Diamond Ball Room," and the "Crystal Kingdom of the Magic Watch," were ever seen even in that city. The language and incidents of "Blondette" are not unworthy accompaniments of the fine scenery. The story relates to the adventures of Prince Merlin in his search after a magical watch, which has been found by Lubin, a peasant. The object of the Prince is to prevent the peasant from winding up the watch when the hour is striking, as, had he done so, it and the magical powers would have become his. This, of course, leads to a game of cross purposes, which give any number of effective situations. There is some good music scattered throughout the piece, and one dancing song and chorus quite unique in its way, which promise to become popular. The characters were all well played. Altogether, "Blondette" promises to be the most successful holiday piece ever produced in New-York. It will be played all this week, and should obtain a run of three months, at least, to recover Miss Keene's outlay.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIRD WEEK OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
whose engagement has been attended with
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!!
HOUSES CROWDED IN EVERY PART!!!
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS APPEAR
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2,
in three of their most
POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERS:
IRELAND AS IT WAS,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
and
THE HAPPY MAN.
The above stars will be supported by the following Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged ability:
Messrs. DAVIDGE,
C. W. CLARKE,
D. GRACE,
H. PIERSON,
HAGAN,
HIND,
RILEY.
Mrs. CHANFRAU,
Mrs. WALCOT,
Mrs. SKERRITT,
Miss LOUISA BROWN,
Miss FLOYD.
&c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 6¾; performance commences at 7½.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—PALACE OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE ELITE AND FASHION ATTEND NIGHTLY.
SECOND WEEK OF RUMSEY, THE MONITOR BANJOIST OF THE WORLD!
In conjunction with 17 Star Performers.
NEW AND BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATIONS OF ETHIOPIAN CHARACTER!
NED DAVIS, in new and funny doings.
CLIFFORD, in his great acts.
EDDY, in new and elegant dances.
PIC. BUTLER, in his wonderful solos.
New Ballads, Banjo Solos, Comic Medleys, Ham Fat, Poor Old Maids, Instrumental Solos, Abraham's Daughter, Academy of Design, Hot Corn, New Polkas, Tyrolese Warblings, Uncle Sam. Matinée every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Doors open, evening, at 6¾; to commence at 7¾.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley.
In obedience to the imperative desire of the public for the
REPETITION OF
MATILDA HERON'S
GREAT CHARACTER OF CAMILLE,
in the thrillingly interesting drama of the same name, it will be given for
THE LAST TIME BUT ONE,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1862.
CAMILLE,
OR THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
MATILDA HERON..........as..........Camille
Armand Duval..........Mr. L. R. Shewell
Monsieur Duval..........Mr. J. G. Burnett
Madame Prudence..........Miss Mary Wells
MUSICAL DIRECTOR..Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1862.
EDWIN FORREST.
HIS SECOND APPEARANCE THIS SEASON
In the romantic and vigorous Indian tragedy of
METAMORA.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES,
No. 2—"A SUMMMER'S DAY AT LONG BRANCH,"
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
(instead of Dodworth's Hall, as previously announced,)
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 2.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets to be had at music and bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
No. 3—"OLD AND NEW NEW-YORK,"
THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
Bourcicault's popular comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY.
Lord Fipley..........Mr. Lester Wallack
(Originally acted by him.)
The McDunun of Dunun..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Claude Plantagenet..........Mr. Mark Smith
Sykes..........Mr. Norton
Craven Acton..........Mr. Reynolds
Withers..........Mr. Young
Williams..........Mr. Turner
Helen Plantagenet..........Mrs. Hoey
Rose Lawlew..........Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Fox French..........Mrs. Vernon
Baroness..........Mrs. Reeves
Matilda..........Miss Green
Sally Singleheart, a lodging-house keeper..Mrs. J. Sefton
Mrs. Warren..........Miss Carman
The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday)—LOVE FOR LOVE.
THURSDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
FRIDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
SATURDAY—LOVE FOR LOVE.
Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
In Preparation—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED, PAULINE AND HENRIETTE, THE JEALOUS WIFE, CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE, HEIR AT LAW, and SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL will be repeated.

IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARRENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST, 8 YEARS OF AGE,
Will give her
THIRD GRAND CONCERT
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock,
Assisted by the following artists:
MISS ANNIE SALEMBIER, soprano,
her first appearance.
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, tenor.
MR. THEODOR THOMAS, violinist and director.
SIGNOR ABELLA, who will preside at the piano.
And Mr. F. EBEN, flutist.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In compliance with many requests, there will be two prices hereafter for Miss CARRENO'S Concerts, viz.:
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence THIS MORNING at Beer and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR..........CARL ANSCHUTZ.
FORTY-FOURTH OPERA NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
By express desire,
Lortzing's favorite Comic Opera of the
CZAR AND CARPENTER.
Supported by the entire strength of the company.
The unqualified success which the rendition of this Opera has achieved has elicited an
EXPRESS DEMAND FOR ITS REPETITION.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.
On FRIDAY EVENING,
The new and successful Opera of
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
Regular Opera Nights—Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THANKSGIVING DAY
attractions continued.
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING!
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING!
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING!
OR THE
ICE QUEEN'S VOW,
ICE QUEEN'S VOW,
ICE QUEEN'S VOW,
ICE QUEEN'S VOW,
which was received with the utmost delight on
THANKSGIVING DAY,
by overflowing houses, and universally pronounced
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PIECE
ever presented in New-York, will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK
at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Also will be presented
A FAVORITE LAUGHABLE FARCE,
by the best farce company in the United States.
MR. WM. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
Engaged for a short time the celebrated
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
the largest lady of her age in the known world, being
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS [illegible] LBS.
MEASURING [illegible] FEET [illegible] INCHES ROUND.
She is beautiful, interesting, and pleasing. She is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, as is also
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD.
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES. LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FAIR
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
For the Benefit of the
INSTITUTION, NO. 334 6TH-AV.,
FOR THE
CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS.
To continue one week, commencing
TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1862.
Single admission, 10 cents; season tickets, 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND,
Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

M. LIZZIE BELL'S SOIREE,
MUSICAL AND LITERARY, AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, near 10th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, in behalf of a HOME FOR THE ORPHANS OF VOLUNTEERS. Prof. J. B. BROWN and Prof. D. C. PRICE will assist. Tickets—50 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 29 ST. MARK'S-place, 8th-st. Classes for ladies and gentlemen in concert, in the "New" or "Light Gymnastics," accompanied by music and new apparatus, will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1862. Misses and Boys in the afternoon. The regular classes will continue as heretofore. For particulars, &c., send for circular, or inquire at the Gymnasium.
ABNER L. BRADY.

IRVING HALL.—FATHER REEDS' OLD FOLKS. A Grand Patriotic Concert on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1862 for the benefit of the Ladies Rose Hill Soldiers Relief Association, to aid the sick and wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
NO. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City.
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE
in Brocatel, Delaine and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Way; Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven, going north, at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$140
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 6.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $86; Steerage, found with good provisions, $36. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.
For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, for New-Orleans, on Saturday, December 6, at twelve o'clock noon.
Passage to New-Orleans, $75.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday..........Dec. 6
KANGAROO..........Saturday..........Dec. 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday..........Dec. 20
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 2?, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau..........$50 00
Passage money to Havana..........70 00
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. U. B. FISK, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange-place.

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 1,
Two thousand cheap Dresses, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
These goods have been cut up in dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and put on a separate counter, for the convenience of customers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACE EMBROIDERIES,
In Collars, Veils, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, &c. Now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
Received per steamer *Persia*,
Will be open on
MONDAY, Dec. 1.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

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359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES,
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROAWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative styles of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, is Unsurpassed in style and quality.
Also, new styles of Collarettes, Ties, &c., will be on exhibition on and after
MONDAY, the 1st December.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PHILLIPS' new Patent Mink Muff and Collar, which he is selling 30 per cent, less than any other house in the City.
N. PHILLIPS,
No. 219 Grand-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 59 West 14th-st.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. A class for beginners open throughout the season.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,
At No. 726 Broadway.
A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—LOWELL MASON.
MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."
For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.
"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.
"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.
"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.
New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

GUSTAVE DE SPIESS, THE PIANIST, having concluded his engagements with MADAME ANNA BISHOP, will receive a limited number of pupils on the Piano, Organ, &c., &c. Terms to suit the times. Application sent by letter to Messrs. HALL & SONS, and Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, will be promptly attended to.

ORGANS.—A SECOND-HAND ORGAN, WITH 4 stops, though in perfect order, full volume of tone, is offered for sale at $260, cost $500. Also one, new, of 8 stops, and one of 12 stops. Pedals c. c. c.
W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock. GEORGE GIBBS, Esq., will read a paper (by ALEX. C. ANDERSON, Esq., of the Hudson's Bay Company) on *The Indian Tribes of Northwestern America.*
ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary.

THE ANNUAL DONATION VISIT FOR the benefit of the Graham Old Ladies' Home will be held at the institution, corner of Washington and De Kalb avs., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 3 and 4—afternoon and evening.
The friends of this Charity and the public generally are urgently invited to attend.
A. R. ST. JOHN, Cor. Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SUGAR REFINERY FOR SALE,
In complete working order, machinery, moulds, &c., nearly new. Apply to
McCREDY & ARMOUR,
No. 140 Pearl-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$350 TO $400, CASH IN HAND—WILL buy a neat cash-paying office business, including the good-will, office furniture, lease, &c.; has been established for several years, and is the best location in the City; now nets over $1,200 a year, and the business can be greatly increased. Address E. P. M., Box No. 1,716 Post-office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Pat Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOP

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[Continued from First Page.]

persons of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are, as yet, the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to migrate to those countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, opinion among them in this respect is improving; and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries from the United States. The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution. A commercial and Consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Austria, The Netherlands, Italy, Rome and the other European States remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China and Japan. During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed, are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru and Chili. The Commission under the Convention with the Republic of New-Granada closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the Convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice. The Commission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors, and submitted its report. I have favored the project for connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the wire which is being extended across the Russian Empire.

The territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies our expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union. The immense mineral resources of some of these territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the Government and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggests itself as most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in these territories, with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries, results which cannot fail to be auspicious. The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion, have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections, as to the best mode of providing the necessary revenue without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labor. The suspension of specie payments by the banks, soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or as well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress securing the responsibility of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a "legal tender" for other debts, has made them *universal* currency, and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long-felt want of an uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and exchanges. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility—prompt and certain convertibility—into coin, is generally acknowledged to be the *best* and *surest* against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States Notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable, as the organization of Banking Associations under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States Bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as securities. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiations of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bonds, which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests, by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform National circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them. The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans and balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1862, were $583,885,247 06, of which sum $49,056,397 62 were derived from Customs; $1,795,331 73 from the direct tax; from public lands, $152,203 77; from miscellaneous sources, $931,787 64; from loans in all forms, $529,692,460 50. The remainder, $2,257,065 80, was the balance from last year. The disbursements during the same period were, for Congressional, Executive and Judicial purposes, $5,939,009 29; for foreign intercourse, $1,339,710 35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the mints, loans, post-office deficiencies, collection of revenue, and other like charges, $14,129,771 50; for expenses under the Interior Department, $3,102,985 52; under the War Department, $394,368,407 36; under the Navy Department, $42,674,569 69; for interest on the public debt, $13,190,324 45, and for the payment on the public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loan and redemptions, $96,096,922 09; making an aggregate of $570,841,700 25, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of $13,043,546 81. It should be observed that the sum of $96,096,922 09, expended for reimbursements and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted both from the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year $487,788,324 97, and the expenditures $474,744,788 16. Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statement and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention. The reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War are herewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through these Departments. Nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post-office Department, as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year, 1861, amounted to $8,349,296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called seceded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of $8,299,820 90, being only $50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was $13,606,759 11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to $11,125,364 13, showing a decrease of about $2,481,000 in the expenditures, as compared with the preceding year; about $3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1860. The deficiency in the Department for the previous year was $4,551,966 98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to $2,112,814 57. These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a casual review of all expenditures in that Department, in the interest of economy. The efficiency of the Postal service, it is believed, has also been much improved. The Postmaster-General also opened a correspondence through the Department of State with foreign Governments, proposing a Convention of Postal representatives, for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage, and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of this country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the Governments from whom replies have been received. I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster-General in his report respecting the further legislation required, in his opinion, for the benefit of the postal service.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands: "The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From 1st July, 1861, to 30th September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were $137,476 26, a sum much less than the expense of our land system during the same period. The Homestead Law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the general land-office, and the cost of surveying and bringing the land into market. The discrepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the sales of the public lands, and the same derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department, arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really coincident at the beginning point. The Treasury Report including a considerable sum now, which had previously been reported from the Interior, sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior, and not by the Treasury.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at several points have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas, renounced their allegiance to the United States, and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the States were driven from the country. The Chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required. In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians in Minnesota attacked the settlements in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and therefore no means of defence had been provided. It is estimated that not less than eight hundred persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions, which may be unjust, need not to be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau from different sources about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State, as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have been impressed with the belief that this can be profitably done.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific Railroad, and this suggests the earliest completion of the road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New-York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length. I purpose having prepared and laid before you, at an early day, some interesting and valuable statistical information upon the subject. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and improving the Illinois River, is presented in the report of Col. WEBSTER to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask attention to it.

To carry out the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this Department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in Agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different States; also, that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely, seeds, cereals, plants and cuttings, and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information, in anticipation of a more elaborate report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science, now in progress in the laboratory. The creation of this Department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trust the liberal basis upon which it has been organized, will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize at no distant day, all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

On the 22d day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called "Compensated Emancipation." A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the Earth abideth forever! It is of the first importance to duty, to consider and estimate this ever-enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States, is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate and productions are of advantage in this age for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam and telegraphs, in intelligence, have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

In the Inaugural Address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg to repeat: "One section of our country believes Slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The Fugitive Slave clause of the Constitution and the law for suppression of the African Slave-trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases, after the separation of the sections, than before. The foreign Slave-trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate; we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence, and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war—you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Trace through from east to west upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyor's lines over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the seceding section, the Fugitive Slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever be made to take its place.

But there is another difficulty. The great interior region, bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories of Dacotah, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States, certainly more than one million of square miles, once half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than seventy-five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it—the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, being the deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resources in the production of provisions, grains, grasses and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented; and yet this region has no seacoast,—touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation its people now find, and may forever find, their way to Europe by New-York, to South America and Africa by New-Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not perhaps by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations. And this is true wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any port or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them. These outlets East, West and South are indispensable to the well-being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to that people and to their successors, forever. True to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow, rather, that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They, too, and each of them, must have access to this Egypt of the West, without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary. Our national strife springs not from our permanent part, not from the land we inhabit, not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this but would multiply, and not mitigate, evils among us. In all its adaptations and attributes it demands union, and abhors separation. In fact, it would, ere long, force reunion, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves and to the passing generations of men, and it cannot without convulsion be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

In this view, I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid as part or parts of the said Constitution, viz.:

ARTICLE—Every State wherein Slavery now exists, which shall abolish the same therein at any time or times before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States as follows, to wit:

The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State, bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of ——, for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States; said bonds to be delivered to such State by installments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual or at one time, within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid and afterward. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid and afterward introducing or tolerating Slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

ARTICLE.—All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom, by the chances of the war at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners of such, who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compensated for them at the same rates as is provided for States adopting abolishment of Slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

ARTICLE.—Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without Slavery, the rebellion could never have existed; without Slavery, it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to Slavery, and the African race amongst us. Some would abolish it suddenly, and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually and with compensation; some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us; and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves; by mutual concession we should harmonize and act together. This would be a compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States. As to the first article, the main points are: First—Emancipation; second, the length of time for consummating (thirty-seven years,) and thirdly the compensation. The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual Slavery, but the length of time should greatly mitigate the dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement, in fact, from the necessity of any derangement, while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives the inspiriting assurance that their posterity shall be free forever. The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it to abolish Slavery, now or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and generally the mode of making it. This it would seem must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual Slavery, and especially of those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay, and not to receive, will object; yet, that the measure is both just and economical, is certain.

The liberation of the slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property.

It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are no more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North, and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we use—all of us use—cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for a common object this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? And if with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it? Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether if that measure had been promptly accepted by even some of the Slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and in that view would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is pay nothing. But it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one, and it is easier to pay any sum, when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires them at once—the aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation of course would be large, but it would really require no cash, nor bonds, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not, and probably would not close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have one hundred millions of people to share the burdens, instead of thirty-one millions as now, and not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after the period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average from our first national census in 1790, until that of 1860, we should in 1900 have a population of 103,208,415; and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room, our broad national homestead is our ample resource. Were our territory as limited as are the British isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away; but such is not our condition. We have two millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles; Europe has three millions and eight hundred thousand, with a population averaging seventy-three and one-third persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be, we can judge by the past and the present. As to when it will, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are above the average European population of 73⅓ to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133, New-York and New-Jersey each 80; also, two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New-York, have increased in as rapid ratio since passing that point as ever before, while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population.

Taking the nation in the aggregate and we find its population and ratio of increase for the several decimal periods to be as follows:

1790— 3,929,827.
1800— 5,305,937—35.02 per cent. ratio of increase.
1810— 7,239,814—37.45 per cent. ratio of increase.
1820— 9,638,131—33.13 per cent. ratio of increase.
1830—12,866,020—33.49 per cent. ratio of increase.
1840—17,069,453—32.67 per cent. ratio of increase.
1850—23,101,876—35.87 per cent. ratio of increase.
1860—31,443,790—35.58 per cent. ratio of increase.

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60 per cent. in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either 2 per cent. below or 2 per cent. above the average, thus showing how inflexible and consequently how reliable the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following results: 1870, 42,323,341; 1880, 56,967,216; 1890, 76,677,872; 1900, 103,208,415; 1910, 138,918,526; 1920, 186,984,335; 1930, 251,680,914. These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is at some point between 1920 and 1930, say about 1925; our territory, at 73⅓ persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000; and we will reach this, too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chances by the folly and evils of disunion or by long and exhausting war springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, breeding lesser ones indefinitely, would retard the population, civilization and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country. With this we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debts without it. If we had allowed our old National debt to run at six per cent. per annum, simple interest, from the end of our Revolutionary struggle till to-day, without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then; and this because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than 6 per cent., and has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus, time alone relieves a debtor nation so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt. This fact would be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due; but it shows the great importance of time in this connection, the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number a hundred millions, what, by a different policy, we could have to pay now when the number is but thirty-one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both. As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them, doubtless, in the property sense, belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such. The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable on the one hand, or on the other, insomuch as it comes to nothing unless by mutual consent of the people to be deported, and the American voters, through their representatives in Congress. I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization; and yet I wish to say, there is an objection urged against the colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity.

Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places they jostle no white laborers. If they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers. Logically there is neither more or less of it. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably, for a time, would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and, consequently, enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhancing wages to white labor, is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market; increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor, by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and by precisely so much you increase the demand for and the wages of white labor. But it is decided that the freed people will swarm forth, and cover the whole land. Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites. Yet, in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should Emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there be something to run from. Heretofore, colored people, to some extent, have fled North from bondage, and now, perhaps, from both—bondage and destitution; but if gradual Emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages, at least, until new laborers can be procured; and the freed men, in turn, will gladly give their labor for the wages till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes, and with people of their own blood and race.

This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved, and in any event, cannot the North decide for itself, whether to receive them. Again, as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people northward because of the abolishment of Slavery in this District last Spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing Slavery here. The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the National authority would be accepted without its adoption; nor will the war, nor proceedings under the Proclamation of September 22d, 1862, be stayed, because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption I doubt not would bring restoration, and thereby stay both. And notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provides by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would only be an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the National authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone, while it would cost, considering amounts and manner of payment and times of payment, and the amounts would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely upon force. It is most likely—very likely—that it would cost no blood at all.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of—first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the Slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now, and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation, by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors, nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs; yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display. Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? It is doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is it doubted that we here, Congress and Executive, can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not "Can any of us imagine better?" but "Can we all do better?" Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, "Can we do better?" The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Fellow Citizens—We cannot escape history.

We, of this Congress, will be remembered in spite of ourselves.

No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare one or another of us.

The fiery trial through which we pass, will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation.

We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this, we do know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility.

In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.

We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth.

Other means may succeed. This could not fail.

The way is plain—peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will ever applaud and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.